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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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POINTED REMARKS

PASSING EVENTS ANALYZED FROM SOCIALIST STANDPOINT.

Portuguese Royalty Might Take a Hint from Duke of Chaulnes—A Non-Socialist Who Is Way Ahead of the Socialist Party—What Prohibitionism Means.

The royal household of Portugal, against the members of which trades-people are reported to be starting suits in large numbers to recover their bills, must be veritable lunk-heads if they fail to profit by the hint given to them by the Duke of Chaulnes. Pursued by his creditors, the Duke married an American heiress. There are lots of heiresses who would "break a leg"—nay, both—for a Portuguese royal household title, and change their religions for good measure. A duchessdom of Oporto, a marchionessate of Pia, a countessate of Braganza, a Princessship of Estremadura—why, any one of these titles would be enough to induce the Papas of our heiresses to plunk down round millions, and our heiresses to hitch up with any titled male Becky Sharp.

It is to be hoped that the committee in charge of the Mark Hanna statue, unveiled in Cleveland on May 23, did not forget to inscribe the monument raised to the memory of the distinguished Ohioite with two expressions which mark Hanna a man of penetration. The first of the two expressions coined by the man is: "My labor-lieutenants"; the second is: "The coming struggle will be between the Republican party and the bad Socialists." The first points to an American product that none, active in the Socialist Movement, will be free from the danger of betrayal if he does not apprehend the significance of the peculiar product; the second flows from the first: it draws the line on either side of which the coming forces will have to marshal and are marshalling their squadrons.

That soundness of reasoning that consists in drawing correct conclusions from ascertained premises did not seem to preside over the meeting of the Methodist Preachers' Association in Philadelphia on May 23. After pronouncing Speaker Cannon's "manners and morals" to be "of the lowest of any man in Congress," the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts continued to reason thus: "When I am asked why it is that such a man comes to the top in Congress I am apt to reply that it is for the same reason that a regiment chooses a pig for its mascot." Logical reasoning would have explained Cannon's elevation in Congress by the law of physics that water does not rise above its level. Congress represents Rep-Dem capitalism, and Cannon represents Congress.

"Merit alone sells Standard oil," the lawyer for the Standard Oil was arguing in the suit against the company before Special Examiner Franklin Ferris, when he, the lawyer, was suddenly interrupted in the flow of his oratory by a violent fit of sneezing and a choking sensation in his throat, caused by the smoke, still floating in the air, of the burning, some time ago, of several competing refineries in Buffalo.

Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer is not a Socialist, does not pretend to be one, lays no claim to be qualified to "dictate" to the people of the Nation how they should solve their immigration problem, or to be "sacrificing herself" to humanity, and yet she could "give cards and spades" to the alleged self-sacrificing Socialists who jammed the disguised "backward race" resolution through the late Socialist party national convention in Chicago, and "win hands down." Addressing the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Conference in Philadelphia at about the same time that the Socialist party convention was slaughtering facts, sense and decency in Chicago, the lady said: "America is the mixing pot of the world. Therefore we should not look upon any one as either an alien or a foreigner, for racial or social distinction makes war. I speak for the composite man, the man of every race and color and kind who will be brought out of this mixing pot of America. He will be the superman, the demigod of the future."

If Radzius was hanged in public as a deterrent object lesson to the Slav, Hungarian, Pole, Italian, Russian and Lithuanian workers, then the good time granted to Thew, also publicly, must

be intended as an encouraging object lesson to native millionaire idlers.

If coming events cast their shadows before instead of after them, a hard coal strike of unprecedented duration may be looked for in 1909. Anthracite miners to the number of 140,000 are to be put at steady work for a year, in the effort of the mine bosses to pile up "10,000,000 tons of various sizes of hard coal" by April 1, a year from now, when the present wage agreement runs out. Which means that the miners' organization will be used to call the men out to suffer along on "strike benefits" or worse, while the bosses pile on the strike prices and coin more millions, as Hanna did in soft coal six years ago.

We may now expect to see a fresh crop of articles in Dem-Rep magazines to prove false the Socialist contention that wealth concentrates. Hetty Green the millionairess is spending \$300 at a clip in "beauty parlors" to eliminate her wrinkles. Wrinkles—eliminating, eye-brows—straightening, hair-coloring "parlors" are no Trust concerns. Here, then, is a proof of how wealth, after being concentrated, is regularly scattered, and returns once more to the people—all claims of "fanatical" Socialists to the contrary notwithstanding.

There is no section of the country in which Prohibition is making the progress that it is making in the South—and nowhere is the "milk in the coconut" spilling more freely to view. The Negro must be kept sober. Why? In order to make him a better man? Bless your soul, no! He must be kept sober because if he drinks "you can't get any work out of him." Prohibitionism moves in the following circle: Keep the workingman from drink; that makes him yield more wealth to his employer; the more wealth the employer gets, all the more power will he have to beat wages down; the lower the wages of his employees, the more he can drink himself. Prohibitionism, like all "Reform," means the transfer to the employer of whatever is left to the worker.

"Disgraced" is a mild term to express the condition in which Chauncey M. Depew was left by the Insurance investigations. As a director of the company, he had loaned money to himself, and had committed a number of other disreputable acts—and was left in peace. But no sooner is the absolutely correct statement made by him that "more people die from overeating than from overdrinking" than the "righteous" begin to buzz around his head. The W. C. T. U., the Sons of Jonadab, the Daughters of the Rechabites, the Young Women's Christian Association and the leading lights of the Prohibition party rise in indignation at the "shocking words that corrupt youth." We have fallen upon days when, not only are the ways of the plunderer winked at, but the winkers demand the panoply of Nonsense to boot. When conduct becomes immoral, language becomes proportionally guarded.

"Libertad y Trabajo" (Liberty and Labor) is the rather unfortunatly framed name of a clever paper, started in the Spanish language in Los Angeles in behalf of the Mexican proletarians in the United States. The wrong structure of the name stands out in contrast with the excellent structure of the articles. These are logical. Illogical is the placing of "Liberty" before "Labor." The criticism may seem fault-findingly hypercritical. It is not. "Liberty" flows from Labor, and not Labor from Liberty. A world of practical tactical work lies in the fact. A recognition of "Labor" as fundamental, focuses the mind upon PROPER ORGANIZATION; whereas the focusing of the mind upon "Liberty" is apt to promote the ideologic at the expense of the practical. The hour calls for practical work, the reflex ideology will take care of itself. Nine-tenths of the Anarchists' vagaries proceed from blindness to this fact.

"I repel that charge as being absolutely false!" protested Delegate Lee, the recent and perhaps present employee of the craft Union beneficiary, the Volkzeitung Corporation, as he tried to extract from his quivering flesh the quivering arrow unerringly shot by Delegate Storton of Michigan, who, as reported by the Chicago "Daily Socialist" of May 15, said at the Socialist party convention: "I know of no argument that can be brought to this convention in favor of our silence in this matter [Industrial Unionism] other than that offered by the delegates intimating we can get more votes by being absolutely silent."

NEARER, MY GOD, TO THEE!

The ranting professional atheist, with his customary superficiality, will derive much sneering glee from the Lacerator, Ky., dispatch to the effect that "kneeling on the ground in the moonlight with their heads bowed, while their leader offered prayer, a band of 'night riders' destroyed on the night of May 18 the big tobacco barn of H. G. Maddox"; that "the spectacle was witnessed by Flint Randall and Miss Maggie Tate, two young people who were returning from a party, and who were captured by the raiders and forced to accompany them to the prayer meeting and barn burning"; that "after a torch had been applied and the flames were under good headway the young people were led some distance away with instructions to go home"; and, finally, that "as they left they heard the strains of 'Nearer, My God, to Thee' floating through the air."

This is no occurrence for glee, or sneers; it is an occurrence to cause the thinking to pause and ponder.

These incendiaries were no hypocrites. They were devout and sincere in their orisons; the hymn to their God rose from their hearts—criminal tho' the act was on which they were bent, and which they executed. Is this a contradiction—Devotion and Crime? To those who think it is, the lamentable spectacle of the hymn-singing barn-burners is a

—"I repel that charge as being absolutely false!" protested Delegate Lee. And the Genius of the Labor Movement, hovering with grieved looks over the convention, remarked audibly enough to be heard by all: "The lady doth protest too much, methinks."

Although accompanied by the false claim of being the first English Socialist daily to appear in this city, the birth on Saturday, May 30th, of the "Evening Call," an organ of the Socialist party, is greeted cordially by the Daily People, the organ of the Socialist Labor Party, its elder by just seven years and eleven months. With the recollection of its own visions of inexperience still fresh upon its mind, the Daily People will pass by without criticising the glaring manifestations of visionariness that mark the inexperienced physiognomy of the "Evening Call." Worse defects, defects in the essentials of Socialist principle and policy, will demand sufficient criticism from these columns. Nevertheless, the conduct of the capitalist forces of the land, bidding Socialists unite upon sound ground, warrants the expectation that it may not be long before the two papers—no longer adversaries in opposite parties and upholding opposite tickets, but emulous toward one identical aim—will, the one in the morning, the other in the evening, supplement each other's batteries in the attack upon the Robber Burg of Capitalism. In this expectation the Daily People bids the "Evening Call" welcome.

"Sense and Nonsense" is the way to sum up the utterances of Representative Luce for Somerville, Mass. It is Sense to say, in reference to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road, "if the State can not control the corporation, the corporation will control the State." It is Nonsense to meet the emergency by the proposal that "the corporation be split into its component parts—steam, electric and water." There is no legislation imaginable to prevent the stock being kept by "cousins, sisters and aunts" of the directors, and of the corporation preserving its power to control the State. Is there, then no balm in Gilead? Certainly, the ownership of the corporation upon "the identical principle that it is operated on. The WHOLE nation operates the corporation co-operatively: the whole nation should own the corporation collectively—that is the Socialist Revolution—that is Sense—all else is a weariness to the soul.

The conviction in Arizona of Albert Ryan for "assault with a deadly weapon," notwithstanding he was proven to be acting in self-defense against a brutal mine foreman, who assaulted him with a machine drill two feet four inches in length, will cause undisguised joy to the O'Neills and Mahoneys, who are seeking to "cleanse" the Western Federation of Miners of the "fanatics" who insist upon standing up for the workingmen. By all means—"Down with the Fanatics! Neither the capitalist nor his labor-lieutenants, nor yet the brainless crew of ranters, will ever enjoy their souls in peace until every Fanatic is put in cold

wasted experience.

Profound and pregnant is the Marxian generalization, which, grasping all the facts of history and the philosophy of the human mind, teaches: "Religion is the reflex of the material conditions that need such reflexes."

A live dog is better than a dead lion, says the Proverb. Without life, no opportunity for aught, however lofty. The essential for human sentiment and action is life—it is more than an essential, it is the foundation. The foundation is purely material. He is not a groveller, he is wise who seeks to preserve that foundation. The seeking after the foundation is an act responsive to the panting after higher things. The material foundation is the gate through which to reach the higher aspirations. Thus the material acts upon the spiritual, the spiritual upon the material—each affecting the other. The Kentucky hymn-singing barn-burners were in search of life. To them, in their benighted capitalist ignorance, the tobacco of the planter who refused to join their organization stood in the way of their life. Their material condition reflected a Deity that those conditions needed—a Deity that would hearken to their property-destroying prayer, and nearer to whom their souls fervently aspired to draw.

JOHNSONISM

HOW THREE-CENT FARE GAME WORKS IN CLEVELAND.

Tack Extra Cent on Fare for Transfer—Union Men Have Two Sets of Agreements with Different Companies—Politics at Bottom of Whole Matter.

Cleveland, O., May 27.—This city, the home of three-cent fare Tom Johnson and his Democratic machine, prominent-ly which have managed to sail into political office per three-cent fare, are again in the spotlight.

The street car strike, now about two weeks old, has served to show the gullible wage slave a few things undreamt of in his philosophy and to again let the people of the United States know that Tom and his henchmen are still on earth.

To tell a connected story of the three-cent fare fight is a task that only one of a thousand of Cleveland's residents could perform. We have had a surfeit of the thing and are weary of the whole mess. From the time, several years back, when Tom Johnson, beaten at every point in the State for political control, conceived the idea of prolonging his political existence by means of three-cent fare, the air has resounded with the clash and din of the warring factions.

The poor deluded street car men are now being used as buffers by these factions. They, like all pure and simple dupes, do not clearly recognize the fact, or if they do, nurtured as they are in pure and simple ideas, they are willing to be used to fight the battles of their masters.

Johnsonism became sufficiently strong to force the Cleveland Electric, or Con-con, as it was popularly known, to throw up its hands temporarily. The "people can now control the street cars through a holding company," we were told. The Con-con turned over its effects to a so-called holding company, which took over the property of three-cent line. We were to have three-cent fare from now on, said the officials of the "holding company." Things were at sixes and sevens for a few days, but eventually Dupont, president, and Tom Johnson, treasurer of the company, found out that some lines could not be operated at a profit. They commenced to pull off cars on these lines and also charge one cent for each transfer, a "long ride" thus costing as much as formerly. Inside of ninety days, Johnson told us, everything would be running smoothly and the one cent for transfers would be dropped. However, it was not a part of the Con-con's plan to allow things to run smoothly, and though facts are hard to get at, it is pretty well established that the Con-con urged the men to strike.

Prior to the advent of the "holding" company there were two street car unions, one on the Municipal Company's storage! Fortunately, all "Fanatics" have had a way of boomeranging back on the hunter. The future belongs to the "Fanatics."

Joshua invading and appropriating another people's territory with chants to Jehovah; Gideon invoking his God in the Valley of Jezreel; Constantine seeing and causing others to see the cross in the sky and the appropriate motto of encouragement, on his march to the Milvian Bridge; the Swedish invader of Germany, Gustavus Adolphus, in sight of the Catholic hosts at Breitenfeld, gathering with his soldiers around the regimental chaplains in deep devotion; Cromwell intoning at Dunbar the song of the Psalmist—"Let God arise, let his enemies be shattered!"; Miles Standish bowing to the will of the Lord who had decreed the death of the Indians who happened across Standish's path;—these and hundreds of other leading instances in history shed their merciful light upon the hymn-singing Kentucky barn-burners, and bespeak deep-felt pity for them, while their execrable conduct should spur every enlightened man and woman in the land to hasten with unflagging perseverance the remodeling of the social, or material, conditions that Capitalism surrounds man with, and substitute these heinous material conditions, the heinousness of which may be judged from their reflection of an arson-approving Deity, with the material conditions of the Socialist Republic, whose religious reflex is Peace on Earth.

lines and one on the Con-con's. Both were, of course, parts of Mahon's union, and both, needless to say, had agreements with their respective masters. The Con-con agreement those men favored, but the company decided to place all under the agreement of the municipal company. President Dupont declared the new company would not recognize the old agreement, while the men pointed out that the lease of the holding company called for a recognition of the agreement. By antagonizing the men in the one union, President Dupont played a shrewd game. He promised the men of the other union good day runs and commenced to "fire the kickers" of the old Con-con gang. Then it was that relationship between brother Labor and brother Capital became strained. A hundred or more men of the old line were discharged for "knocking down" fares, so Dupont declared. On the other hand, the men declared it was because they were not tractable enough.

Vice-President Behner of the union appeared on the scene and negotiations pre- and con went on for a week. Attempts were made to arbitrate. Bishop, of the State Board of Arbitration, used his influence that brother Labor and brother Capital might settle the affair amicably. Behner had taken away the charter of the former Municipal men and by some method, only known to the brilliant generalship of pure and simpleminded, managed to complicate things the more. Instead of the men of the two unions fighting side by side, one set was now pitted against the other. Arbitration failed; the former Con-con men struck; and the men in the other union stayed at work, scabbing on their fellows.

Such is the situation now. It is politics and that alone which caused the strike. Just what part Vice-President Behner, Mahon and that gang have played is difficult to say. Behner is on the job displaying to an awe-struck community how it is that pure and simple always lose. We can't be anything but awe-struck at the asinine stupidity and brazen effrontery of these so-called labor leaders.

Certain salient features might be mentioned. First and foremost, nine years ago the same brilliant tactics lost a strike against the Con-con. That company, when it won out, refused to have a union among its employees, until it found it necessary to square itself with union labor. Overtures were then made and the men told to organize, as the company desired it. Some of these men worked for Burton, Johnson's opponent, the Con-con paying them well. Tom Johnson evidently was paying some of them back when they were fired. Former Con-con officials have taken names of those employees who went back, and in case the lines revert to the Con-con these men will be blacklisted. Fancy Horace Andrews and John Stanley blacklisting scabs! If they do, in case the lines come back to them, it shows collusion between the union and the former Con-con officials. A scab is a hero in Andrews' eyes and these union men must have worked pretty hard for the Con-con to find favor with him.

Violence, the inevitable result of pure and simpleminded, has been quelled pretty

effectively. A few cars were pelted, and some blown off tracks. On the whole, the strike is a tame one compared to that of nine years ago. Tom Johnson gave the working people here a good lesson. If we ever get municipal ownership under capitalism, we will know just how the police will be used. For more than a week every policeman did strike duty. Autos full of police raced all over the city, and finally men were put patrolling the track so that no one could place explosives thereon. Not a policeman could be found on his beat, and thugs had a harvest to be remembered.

The lines will revert to the Con-con, providing certain contingencies arise making it impossible for the holding company to live up to the terms of the lease. This probably explains the little drama now being enacted. It must be admitted that the men had grievances, but their discontent is being taken advantage of to further capitalistic interests.

It looks like sure defeat for the dupes to-day. They voted to arbitrate again, but the men now at work refuse to give up their good jobs, and it is upon that point that Dupont and the men cannot agree. "If the men at work would waive their rights," said Dupont, "and go back to the end of the list, they could do so." But the men overwhelmingly voted not to do so. The strike is therefore continued, and pure and simpleminded will have a chance to record another achievement in its long list of failures which somehow Sam Gompers makes his dupes believe are victories.

B. R.

A "PIPER" IN TEXAS.

A Socialist Party Speaker Blind to Facts.

El Paso, Tex., May 25.—Oliver A. Phelps, a Socialist Party speaker from California, closed a series of five open air speeches on the streets here last Thursday night. Attendance was fair, collections small, literature sales nil, but a great deal of interest was shown in the remarks of the speaker. Mr. Phelps is a man spare in build, white-headed, thin featured, and in his seventies. His talk was partly historical, general in its application, with a decidedly populist flavor. The fact that a hog could be sent from Frisco to New York for ten dollars, while a man paid ten times that amount and looked after himself, afforded him an argument for government ownership of railroads. The government monopoly of mail service gave him his chance to deride competition, and Hearst's Independence League was roasted because it didn't steal the entire immediate demands of the S. P., when it declared for municipal ownership and left collective ownership out of the factory. His hobby was votes, any old kind, so that they were counted for the Socialist Party. The intellectual character of the party was shown, he said, by the membership of "Comrades" J. P. Stokes, the Countess of Warwick, and other millionaires, who were scientific additions to the party. Industrial Unionism was sedulously ignored; craft unionism the only kind mentioned.

The speaker in conversation with the writer and Mr. L. Stewart, formerly of Goldfield, Nev., stated that industrial unionism would not solve the economic problem; that it was a purely political question, and that Marx says, "Capitalism will organize the workers." The craft unions are getting weaker, and there was no hope from them as an economic force, was his contention. As he declined to make himself clearer on this point, I infer he meant that the development of industry would drive the workers into the factories, and the Socialist Party would do the rest.

Capitalism, so Mr. Phelps seems to think, will count their S. P. vote, and when outnumbered at the polls, will abdicate in favor of the working class. Such childish faith in the integrity of the international bunco steers indicates that Mr. Phelps, like his party, is a utopian "piper." If they ever become revolutionary, he and they may learn the difference.

A. S. Dowler.

"LIVE THE REVOLUTION."

"If you do not understand that 'Live the Revolution' means 'Live the Daily and Weekly People,' you are not an up-to-date Socialist. You need to read all that you ever read over again, and then read some more. Wake up and do your part in the working class emancipation NOW."

William McCormick.

Rogers, Cal. [Comrade McCormick proves his faith by his works. He sends \$10 to Loyal Legion and \$2 for subscriptions.]

WALL ST. GUESSING

WITH TAFT AND BRYAN CANDIDATES, WHAT'LL BE THE ISSUE?

Nebraskan and the Republican Party Regarded not so Far Apart—Colonial Administration One Question on Which Policies Differ—Past Campaigns and Forecasts of the Coming.

The big financiers of Wall Street are nudging one another asking what is likely to be the issue of the campaign supposing that Taft and Bryan are the opposing candidates for the Presidency. The Republican party, they say, has accepted so many of Mr. Bryan's ideas, and Mr. Bryan has indorsed so many of the Republican policies, that they say is an easier question to ask than to answer.

The two parties, Wall Street men say, are so near together on the important questions of the day that the difference seems to be more of degree than of essence. There is, in fact, financiers say, only one question upon which they may be said to be in wide separation, and that is in regard to colonial administration; in other words, the issue of "imperialism." Even as regards the tariff, the Republican party enters the campaign under a pledge of readjustment, and Wall Street men are looking to see whether the Democratic platform will propose anything very much more radical than that. The choice of voters, bankers say, must be largely determined by their feelings as to the comparative fitness of the two men to perform the duties of President. The two parties being so close together as regards most of the questions of the hour, the result must depend largely upon the verdict of public opinion as to the way the two candidates would enforce the government policies, if put into office.

Since 1856, when the Republicans first entered a national election, there have been three great divisions of campaign issues, Wall Street men say. They cite the two campaigns preceding the Civil War; the issues were those relating to the slavery question, while the campaign of 1864 hinged more on the question whether the war which had developed out of the slavery question was a failure or not. From 1868 to 1888, a period of twenty years, the campaign issues were of the reconstruction era following the war. Sectionalism was a factor during that time. The popular term then used to describe these issues was "the bloody shirt." The issues took somewhat different forms in different elections, but were essentially the same, till Grant's campaign in 1872, when he was up for re-election, and the issue of "Caesarism," as described by Charles Sumner, and which was directed against Grant, was largely discussed. In 1876 and 1880 "the bloody shirt" argument was still used, but the tariff and money questions began to appear actively upon the scene and the "bloody shirt" era was over. In 1884 Blaine's campaign turned upon the personal character of the "Plumed Knight," the Republican candidate.

In 1888 the third era of issues began, according to the Wall Street men. This era was devoted to economic questions entirely. In 1888 and 1892 the tariff was discussed almost entirely to the exclusion of other questions. In 1890 free silver was the dominating question. In 1900 the money question divided the floor with the issue of colonial government, growing out of the acquisition of the Philippines. In 1904 Roosevelt's "big (taffy) stick" of government regulation took precedence over everything else. And Wall Street says, summing up the political situation, that it would appear as if the great question for the country would, for a long period to come, relate to economic problems, and hence they conclude by speaking of the supreme importance of politics to business.

To the members of the S. L. P. Wall Street's sizing up of the political and industrial situation should be of importance because of the fact that in that district the industrial destiny of the Nation is being shaped in a capitalist sense.

More articles will follow as soon as conditions in the financial district warrant. Claudius.

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MICHIGAN DELEGATE

On Socialist Party Convention.

The below article is an editorial appearing in the "Wage Slave," Hancock, Michigan, May 22:

The significant thing in the Socialist National Convention just closed in Chicago, is its demonstration of the fact that the Opportunist or conservative wing of the Party is at present in the saddle. While a motion to endorse Industrial Unionism was lost by a vote of 160 against 48, the Committee on Platform reported in sixteen "immediate demands" and the Platform so reported was adopted with but little modification. Of course the Party membership are yet to be heard from when the Platform is submitted to referendum.

For the information of any of our readers who might not understand we may state that the Socialist movement, as is customarily with all movements, has developed two more or less defined wings; a radical wing and a conservative wing.

The difference, in the main, is this, their respective attitudes on the subject of immediate demands, the conservatives being willing to accept with complaisance and even strive for almost any little reform which seems to them to have Socialist bearings, while the radical, impatient of the disappointments and shams of capitalism, are anxious to lead the hosts of labor at once into the Promised Land of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

The Wage Slave, we may add, belongs emphatically to the radical camp, and the Editor as Delegate so acted in the National Convention.

The conservatives are frequently called Opportunists and they retort by calling the radicals impossibilists, a term which is certainly misplaced, and which the Wage Slave for one would repudiate.

A characteristic point of difference between these two wings of our movement is their respective attitudes toward Labor Organizations. No Socialist is to be taken seriously, or is, in fact, entitled to be called a Socialist at all who does not acknowledge the superiority of the Industrial over the Craft form of Organization.

But the Opportunist is willing to palter and trim for the sake of getting more votes, saying, "It's the best way and the only way, but the Trade Unions aren't ready for it yet. Let them alone and say nothing about it and they will evolve. Even the A. F. of L. will evolve into Industrial Organization."

The Opportunist says, "Lo four months and then cometh harvest." The Revolutionist insists that the fields are white unto the harvest now. The Opportunist is a vote getter; the Revolutionist is an idol smasher.

The Opportunist generally claims the title of Revolutionist also, but that is a bit of unconscious humor.

It is heart-breaking to see our dear comrade the Opportunist playing at what he calls "Constructive Socialism." His failure to stand squarely for the real constructive program of Socialism, Industrial Unionism, throws him back on a lot of disconnected "immediate demands," generally desirable enough in themselves, but often incoherent and unsystematic. But the Opportunist won't be happy till he gets it. Whether it is the reforestation of cut-over woodlands, the "nationalization" of railways, or the ballot in the hands of a woman, it is all "a step toward Socialism."

The Revolutionist, on the other hand, would point out that the place where the laborer is robbed is precisely where he works and that until that place has passed into collective ownership, nothing has been accomplished. It would say, "Seek ye first the Co-operative Commonwealth and all these things shall be added unto you."

Well, the Opportunist element was completely in control at the National Convention as the voting and debating clearly showed. There were four propositions which more than any other brought out heated discussion and those were—first, the motion to endorse Industrial Unionism; second, the motion to confer with the Socialist Labor Party with reference to Unity; third, the motion to insert a statement that "religion is a private matter with which our movement has no concern" among the "immediate demands" (Think of it!); and fourth, a motion to adopt the majority report of the Woman's Committee which provided for special methods of reaching women with our propaganda and contained another "immediate demand" that she be at once enfranchised.

The Editor voted with the minority on the first, second and third questions, and failed to vote on the fourth, not being fully decided at the time.

G. H. Lockwood, our Party Secretary in Michigan, and the Editor also, filed with the Secretary of the Convention a joint statement which will appear in the published minutes, recording our attitude on Opportunist measures, and

also setting forth the reason why we voted against inserting the statement concerning religion in the Platform to make any statement whatever on the question.

The only resolution of any consequence which we can now recollect as being unanimously adopted without discussion was one on the Liquor Traffic in which the evil effects of the excessive use of alcoholics was recognized and deplored, and Socialists as individuals urged to be temperate or abstain wholly, recognizing at the same time that the Liquor Traffic is an integral part of the capitalist system and can not be cured by extending the police powers of the Capitalist State.

We feel it our duty to give all these facts to our readers. The Party membership especially are entitled to know all that is going on in the Party as near as we can find it out, not only in prosaic detail, but also to be kept in living touch with every drift of thought in our movement. And so we say, the general drift of thought at the convention was too conservative to suit the Editor of the Wage Slave.

We deem a note of caution not inappropriate, that while we are rightly anxious to convert the people to Socialism, we must beware, lest for the sake of a few more voters we convert Socialism to the people.

"Salt is good, but if the salt have lost its savor wherewith shall it be salted? It is therefore fit for nothing."

At the same time, it also becomes us of the radical wing to show our more conservative comrades that we are certainly not behind them in Party loyalty and zeal.

Our candidates are nominated and we are in the midst of a Presidential campaign. Into the conflict, boys, in dead earnest. Let this be the best propaganda year and the best organization year that we have ever seen.

Close up the ranks and move forward on the political works of the common enemy.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

On S. P. Convention—A Trick That Failed—Way to Fusion Open Again.

Chicago, Ill., May 19.—Some of the practical politicians at the national convention of the Socialist Party recently held in Chicago met with failure in one instance where they tried to swing the nomination for President to one of their kind. When the time for naming candidates arrived, Seymour Stedman jumped up and read a letter supposed to have been sent by Debs declaring that he was sick and unable to enter upon a campaign. After Stedman finished reading the letter he placed A. M. Simons in nomination. This was received with hisses. Then Max Hayes jumped up and read another letter received from the same Debs the same day in which Debs stated he was never in better health in all his life. Then Callery, of Missouri, made a rousing speech in favor of the former Presidential candidate; thereby frustrating the scheme of Stedman. Some have declared that it was Stedman's idea to have himself named as the candidate; that is why he sought to have Debs looked upon as an unfit man. But, much to his chagrin, M. Hayes spoiled his little game.

The ministerial delegates held a caucus and decided to have a prohibition plank inserted in the platform. This was in line with all the acts of the convention; everything was done to please every element which might be catered to to catch votes. The best they received, however, was a declaration in favor of temperance.

A notable incident was the stand taken by the California delegation on the Asiatic exclusion question. The California men took a straight revolutionary position on this matter. For this they were called impossibilists by the administration backers. Those "higher up" knew something better about "practical politics." They had to take care of the unintelligent sentiment of the craft unionists. Hence the straddling declaration on immigration was adopted by the convention.

The clause in the old constitution prohibiting any endorsements or fusions with old political parties WAS KNOCKED OUT. Berger, of Wisconsin, claimed there was a law in his State which made a private matter nominate judges on a non-partisan ticket. Berger claimed that the old clause prevented the S. P. from nominating candidates for judgeships. On the strength of his statements the clause was removed, and the way is again open for fusion and compromises. W.

1,000 LABORERS KILLED.

In Kwang Si Coal Mine Disaster, Caused by Fire.

Victoria, B. C., May 28.—The steamship Shinono of the Japanese line, which arrived yesterday, brought the news of a great coal-mining disaster in Kwang Si, where 1,000 lives were lost through the mine taking fire.

WAGES

What They Are and How They Are Determined.

Now, the same general laws which regulate the price of commodities in general, naturally regulate wages, or the price of labor power. Wages will now rise, now fall, according to the relation of supply and demand, according as competition shapes itself between the buyers of labor-power, the capitalists, and the sellers of labor-power, the workers. The fluctuations of wages correspond to the fluctuations in the price of commodities in general. But within the limits of these fluctuations the price of labor-power will be determined by the cost of its production, by the labor-time necessary for the production of this commodity—labor power.

What, then, is the cost of production of labor-power?

It is the cost required for the maintenance of the laborer as a laborer, and for his education and training as a laborer.

Therefore the shorter the time required for training up to a particular sort of work, the smaller is the cost of production of the worker, the lower is the price of his labor-power, his wages. In those branches of industry in which hardly any period of apprenticeship is necessary and the mere bodily existence of the worker is sufficient, the cost of his production is limited almost exclusively to the commodities necessary for keeping him in working condition. The price of his work will therefore be determined by the price of the necessary means of subsistence.

Here, however, there enters another consideration. The manufacturer who calculates his cost of production and, in accordance with it, the price of the product, takes into account the wear and tear of the instruments of labor. If a machine costs him, for example, one thousand shillings, and this machine is used up in ten years, he adds one hundred shillings annually to the price of the commodities, in order to be able after ten years to replace the worn-out machine with a new one. In the same manner, the cost of production of simple labor-power must include the cost of propagation, by means of which the race of workers is enabled to multiply itself, and to replace worn-out workers with new ones. The wear and tear of the worker, therefore, is calculated in the same manner as the wear and tear of the machine.

Thus, the cost of production of simple labor-power amounts to the cost of the existence and propagation of the worker. The price of this cost of existence and propagation constitutes wages. The wages thus determined are called the minimum of wages. This minimum wage, like the determination of the price of commodities in general by cost of production, does not hold good for the single individual, but only for the race. Individual workers, indeed, millions of workers, do not receive enough to be able to exist and to propagate themselves; but the wages of the whole working class adjust themselves, within the limits of their fluctuations, to this minimum. — From "Wage, Labor and Capital," by Karl Marx.

THE MONEY POWERS.

Great Financial Institutions Getting Close Together.

The recent bond sale of the Pennsylvania Railroad was a most stupendous affair from an economic standpoint. The road had \$40,000,000 bonds to sell and received subscriptions for same running well over the billion dollar mark.

When the bond issue was first spoken of a few weeks ago to Jacob H. Schiff, of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., he did not enthuse over the proposition, but before disposing of it finally cabled abroad and marshaled his forces in France; secured the support of Messrs. Rothschild and Sons and the Barings of one great enough to float a vast imperial loan, a combination of money the like loan.

This combination astounded the financial world. And it is absolutely certain that the same banking combination will be heard from again in financing American railroads. The two leading firms, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the Rothschilds, bring to the front a long record of financing done that overshadows anything on earth.

The Rothschilds in their long history have made no better business deal than the recent alliance with Schiff's firm which acts as bankers for E. H. Harriman. And yet within the last few generations they have financed and backed some of the greatest undertakings which the world has ever witnessed. They financed its completion at a cost of millions upon millions the building of the great Suez Canal, which connects the Mediterranean with the Red Sea. They

have financed the Rio Tintos, the greatest copper property in the world, and they also backed the Brazilian government and saw it through some of its darkest days (always for interest, they remark aside in Wall Street).

Whether Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are to be more closely affiliated with the Rothschilds in the future is a matter of conjecture, although it is common gossip in London and Paris that the Rothschilds are very angry with their New York representatives, which firm for years has been headed by August Belmont.

In the meantime, financiers and captains of industry here and throughout the Continent often remark what a great thing it would be for the stability of both American and English financiers if close relations could be established between Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the Rothschilds. At the moment there appears little doubt that these relations now begun have a splendid chance of being augmented.

To the Socialist this combination of such gigantic moneybags means great strides in the economic and industrial conditions, both here and abroad, and should and must be taken into account in its relation to our movement in the very near future.

Claudius.

BREAKING THE HOME.

Reduced to Poverty, Los Angeles Family Making Stand to Save Household.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 16.—Old, moneyless, out of employment and with three ragged children; hungry and deprived of the necessities of life; appealing for aid at whatever kind charitable societies or persons may offer them, yet afraid to let anyone into their premises, Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Gehrman, the latter's aunt and the former's aged grandmother yesterday were found living in a pathetic plight in a fine thirteen-room house at 339 Fanning street, near Temple, where the family is making a last desperate fight for the roof that shelters them—the only thing in the world, according to the wife, to which they have the slightest claim and which they declare they have lost through real estate deals.

A constable has notified the Gehrmanas that with their little ones, of which one is a cripple, they must leave the house in two days or be summarily ejected into the street.

A kind-hearted police official interceded at this juncture and told them they could have two days more in which to get out; and now, as the deputies of Constable Ben Cohn stand armed with a judgment and an order of ejectment, the family finds itself not only liable to be deprived of the home, but also suffering for the needs of life.

The father, who is a carpenter, 64 years old, has been unable to get work; one son—a boy 11 years old—is disabled on account of a badly crippled knee, and two little girls, 9 and 13 years old, are going about the house crying and endeavoring to console their parents alternately.

The Associated Charities has investigated the case, and several days ago, it is said, promised relief in the way of food and clothing; but evidently the wheels of formality got tangled in the red tape belt and the machinery of the society has failed so far to provide the much needed clothing, food or other assistance.

Meanwhile, from the list of lawyers comes an attorney named White, who voluntarily and without compensation has offered to defend the Gehrmanas and save, if possible, their home.

Mr. White declares he will seek an injunction against ejectment proceedings, and will fight to have the home restored to its former owners.

But incidentally the aged carpenter and his wife, the aunt, grandmother and three children are in destitute circumstances and much in need of immediate assistance. Mrs. Gehrman is doing janitor work, but the small amount of money she earns, she says, will not meet half their living expenses as she pays 20 cents a day for car fare and makes only \$1 a day.—Los Angeles Herald.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

The following five pamphlets will give the reader the ground work of the principles and tactics of the Socialist movement:

1. Socialism.
 2. What Means This Strike?
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MATTERS OF FACT

A Reckless Correspondent of the Social Democratic Herald Pinned.

Milwaukee, May 25.—In the Social Democratic Herald of May 24, appears an article headed "No Compromise with De Leonism."

The article was written by William H. Ferber. That article calls for more facts. In ascertaining these facts, we find that this William Ferber is a falsifier.

We will take before us just three of the paragraphs contained in the said article and compare them with the stenographic report of the first I. W. W. convention, to which Ferber was a delegate. The following are the paragraphs referred to:

If the Socialist movement, the Social Democracy, is really looking for defeat, odium, and a stinging, crushing dissolution of the whole political and economic organization, there is no easier way to accomplish this end, than to compromise with the S. L. P., and the prince of disorganization, Dan De Leon.

Socialists should remember the havoc wrought in the I. W. W. by foxy Grandpa De Leon. Had De Leon been ignored in the new industrial union, it would have grown to be a world power; but the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners fell into the trap, and De Leon has only used the I. W. W. to keep his paper alive.

Only three men in the first I. W. W. convention of 1905 foresaw this, viz: Comrade Simons, and Coates and myself. All others were blinded by Danny's power.

W. Ferber represented the Commercial Men's Association, Court No. 1093, Milwaukee, at the first I. W. W. convention.

Now let us see how Ferber ignored De Leon and his delegation (the S. T. & L. A.), and how he with his intelligent foresight, foresaw destruction for the I. W. W. if De Leon played a part in it.

In the stenographic report we find that Ferber did not take the floor until Friday July 7, the tenth day of the convention, and that was on a routine matter. On page 490 of the stenographic report we read that Ferber made a motion, "that at the assembling this afternoon we make a special order of business of the election of officers for the coming year."

Ferber, no doubt, by that time knew that De Leon was taking an active part in the convention. Now compare his motion with his saying, "had De Leon been ignored, etc.," and that he (Ferber) foresaw destruction ahead for the I. W. W.

On page 543 of the report we read that De Leon seconded the nominations of delegate Riordan of the A. L. U., and delegate Powers of the S. T. & L. A. for two members at large of the Executive Board. On the same page and immediately after De Leon seconded those nominations we find that Ferber also seconded the nominations of the very men that De Leon did. And one of those men was a member of the S. L. P. Here is where we see the remarkable foresight of Ferber. Simply astonishing. That's the way he fought De Leon.

On page 549 we find that Ferber nominated Milwaukee for the seat of the next convention. In doing so he certainly must have been satisfied that the I. W. W. was organized correctly. We hope that when he made that motion, he also knew that De Leon at that time was at the convention long enough to have been ignored.

Ferber took the floor no more than 9 times at that convention, and spoke no more than 20 minutes all through the convention. Fine way of fighting De Leonism!

The whole thing in a nutshell is, Ferber wanted a job, but could not get it, so he got sore, and is now in the category where he rightfully belongs. And such articles as his, the Social Democratic Herald must publish to misrepresent the S. L. P. and the I. W. W. But can anyone wonder why? If they have no logical arguments to advance, they must stoop so low as to publish falsehoods.

If the Editor of the Social Democratic Herald was ignorant of the truth in that article, he will then in the name of truth and justice publish this article. And so we find that the rest of the article is full of falsehoods, and ignorant phrases. The article was against favoring Unity.

This is only one instance where men leave a revolutionary organization, where it requires courage of conviction to be a member, but where there is not much room to satisfy one's egotism. And egotism is one of the factors that hold up the Wisconsin Social Democracy. Albert Schnabel.

PLATFORM

ADOPTED AT THE ELEVENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, JULY, 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty, and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty, and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle, and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party, raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people, as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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HOW A TRUST MAKES CRIPPLES AND DODGES TAXES

ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS FROM THE INSIDE HISTORY OF THE MCCORMICK HARVESTER COMPANY.

Out on the southwest side of Chicago lies the McCormick branch of the International Harvester company. Here six thousand human beings—men, boys and girls—shape and arrange millions of pieces of iron and wood, and make the harvesters that cut a large share of the wheat crop of the world.

Suspended above the great rooms of the factory, powerful electric cranes perform the work formerly done by hundreds of toilers, lifting and transporting heavy pieces of iron.

On July 1, 1907, Walter Merritt, an electric repair man in the employ of the harvester company, was directed by his superintendent to go upon one of the electric cranes to inspect its motors. He climbed up an iron post by the suspended cage in which the crane operator works the levers that apply power to the crane. As he stepped from the top of the cage to the wheels on which the crane rested, the operator, a few feet beneath him, suddenly pulled a lever, applied the power, and Merritt was thrown over into the gearing. In an instant the merciless cogs had cut into his flesh, and, before the machinery could be stopped, his right arm was crushed off at the elbow. He was taken to a hospital, where blood poisoning set in and rendered his other arm almost useless.

At the time of the accident Merritt was earning \$4.75 per day of ten hours. After a three weeks' stay in the hospital, the injured man was taken home. Weak and discouraged, he discussed the future with his wife.

One day, shortly after he came from the hospital, while he was thinking hard, trying to solve the difficult problem of how a man with only one arm, and that partially disabled, could earn a livelihood for himself, his wife, and child, Merritt had a visitor. It was Mr. Brown, the claim agent for the Harvester company. Brown's duty was to settle personal injury claims as cheaply as possible. An increase in Brown's small salary depended upon his showing better results this year than last; in showing at the end of this corporate year a smaller sum paid out for damages to the heirs of killed and to wounded workmen than last year.

Addressing Merritt in a sympathetic tone, the trained adjuster said:

"Walter, I'm awfully sorry for you, and I want to assure you that the company means to do the right thing by you. We always treat our employees right. I suppose you need a little money, so I have brought you \$50, and I want you to sign this receipt."

Not a word of explanation of the formidable looking document with its many lines of printed and type-written matter!

This was Merritt's first experience with a claim agent. It was a case of guilelessness and inexperience against cold, calculating business.

As Merritt found himself grasping awkwardly a pretty little fountain pen in his left hand, he thought it was rather kind of the company to make him a present of the ten crisp five-dollar bills that he needed so much. Glancing at the paper before him, his eyes caught the words "release and forever discharge." These were not the words of a simple receipt. Then there were many other things peculiar about this document. So many words and such fine print! Handing back the \$50 to the claim agent but keeping the paper, Merritt said:

"Well, Mr. Brown, I never had to sign any paper before when I got my pay from the company, and I don't quite understand why I should do so now. I will read this paper over carefully and let you know in a few days. I don't quite like to sign it now."

Know all Men by these Presents, That I, Walter Merritt, of the city of Chicago, county of Cook, and state of Illinois, for and in consideration of the sum of fifty dollars to me in hand paid by the International Harvester Company, a New Jersey corporation, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby release and forever discharge, said International Harvester company from all claims and demands and each, every and all right cause and causes of action of every name, nature and description whatsoever, which I now have or which has accrued in my favor against it, said International Harvester company, arising or growing out of or by reason of any matter, cause or thing whatsoever, from the beginning of the world to the day of the date hereof.

And, I do further hereby declare that said International Harvester company has not, nor has anyone for it, or in its name, at any time prior to the execution and delivery of this release by me, made any offer of employment, nor held

out to me any inducement of future employment in any capacity whatever, as a part consideration for the execution of this release, and that I thoroughly understand the meaning of this release and know that its execution by me is an absolute waiver and bar of all and every claim and demand I may have against said company of every name and description, and that under no circumstances can I sue or maintain any action, suit or proceeding against said company by reason of any matter or thing whatsoever happening to me, or arising in my favor against said company prior to the execution and delivery hereof; and I further expressly state that no fraud or undue influence on the part of said company, or on the part of anyone representing it, has in any way entered into this release or into any of the steps leading up to it.

Witness my hand and seal this 24th day of July, A. D., 1907.

Witnesses: _____ (Seal)

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.

I, _____, a notary public in and for said county, in the state aforesaid, do certify that Walter Merritt, who is personally known to me to be the same person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument, appeared before me this day in person and acknowledged that he signed, sealed and delivered the said instrument as his free and voluntary act for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

Given under my hand and notarial seal this 24th day of July, A. D., 1907.

Notary Public.

The price of an arm. The paper that an agent for the International Harvester company asked Merritt to sign.

Brown could not ask for the return of the paper without arousing Merritt's suspicions, so he violated one of his own rules by leaving the document with the injured man.

His parting words were spoken confidentially:

"Now, Walter, you know we don't want any trouble about this. When you get well, I'll see what I can do for you. Don't go to any lawyer, for if you do I may not be able to help you at all, for you know it wasn't our fault that you got hurt, and we could beat you in a lawsuit. We always win our cases. I'm telling you this as a friend."

The intuition of the unfortunate man's good little wife told her that in this serious matter it wasn't quite safe to rely on Mr. Brown's advice. So next day Merritt went to a lawyer's office and showed him the paper that Mr. Brown wanted him to sign.

The lawyer told him it was a form of release, which, if signed by the injured man, would forever bar him from collecting damages. Merritt stated the facts as to the circumstances of the accident. The lawyer said:

"The International Harvester company is a New Jersey corporation. If you sue the company for more than \$2,000 it will transfer the case to the federal court, because it claims to be a citizen of New Jersey and you are a citizen of Illinois. The federal courts will probably decide that you and the crane man were fellow servants, and you would lose your case there. But you might sue in the state courts for \$2,000, and the company could not transfer the case to the federal court, because that court will not consider any case unless the amount sued for is more than \$2,000. In cases like yours the law of Illinois is much more favorable to the plaintiff than that of the United States courts, and you could probably win in the state courts. The company will appeal if a jury decides in your favor. The calendars of the court are crowded with thousands of cases like yours against corporations, and it would take at least three years to collect your damages."

Merritt was surprised to find that the law put such cheap value on human limbs. He would talk it over with his wife. She advised him to see Mr. Brown and settle his case for \$1,000 rather than face the uncertainties and delays of a lawsuit.

Brown was very sorry, but his hands were tied by his superior. The company was not liable, and he was instructed to pay Merritt \$50 and to say that after a while they might give him a job as night watchman, where he could earn about \$12 a week.

"But remember," said Brown, "we can't make any agreement in writing about giving you a job. You will have to take my word for it."

The unfortunate man had no alternative but to fight the International Harvester company and to devise some new way of earning a livelihood. He had one relative, an uncle, who, although poor, had managed to save a few hundred dollars. From him Merritt borrowed \$200 and rented a little store near one of Chicago's crowded public schools. He laid in a small stock of candies and school books. His little capital was not enough to provide all of the articles that the children called for, and his profits from the sales, paid mostly in pennies and nickels by the children, amounted to about seventy-five cents per day.

Merritt returned to the lawyer's office, and suit was brought against the International Harvester company for \$2,000.

An overworked and underpaid employee in the office of the Harvester company—one whose duty it is to attend to the routine details of damage suits up to the time of trial—neglected to file in court the proper papers answering Merritt's claim for damages in the time fixed by law, and Merritt's lawyer took a default against the company, and a judge entered judgment for \$2,000 in his favor.

A few days afterwards the lawyers for the company appeared and asked to have the judgment set aside. They explained that the young law clerk in the office of the company had forgotten about the case and that the company had a good defense. The judge ordered the company to produce its witnesses, so that Merritt's lawyer might cross-examine them.

If the company showed that it had a good defense, then the judge would set aside the default and submit the case to a jury, where both sides might have their witnesses heard. If the company failed to show that it had a good defense the judge would order the judgment to stand, and Merritt could then collect the \$2,000 quickly.

On the day set for the inquiry into the facts, an important witness, a former employee of the company, was not brought to court by the company.

Putting a Witness Out of Reach. Merritt's lawyer had secured a written statement from the witness showing the company's negligence. If called to court the witness would have told the judge that the man who pulled the levers on the crane and cut off Merritt's arm was an incompetent man; that he was a workman chosen from the common laboring gang only a short time before the accident, and that the witness, who was an expert crane man, had notified the superintendent of the company before the accident that the man was incompetent and careless.

This witness was taken out of the state by Mr. Brown the day before the hearing, and he was paid \$25 for his time spent in keeping away from court.

As the hearing was not an actual trial, Merritt was not allowed to testify or produce witnesses, and he found that the law does not favor defaults.

The judgment was set aside, but only on conditions that were favorable to Merritt. The judge directed that the company pay Merritt \$100 at once; that he be given leave to sue for \$7,500 instead of \$2,000, and that the company should not remove the case to the Federal court. In order to escape the payment of the judgment for \$2,000 the company accepted these conditions.

And Merritt felt half-glad over the decision. He might be defeated and get nothing for his arm, but his fight was now worth while. He had secured a chance of collecting \$7,500 from the Harvester company for the loss of his arm.

The suit came on for trial March 16 and lasted until March 23. The defendant corporation contested the case bitterly, and called over fifty witnesses. The verdict was in favor of the injured man for the full amount he asked, \$7,500.

But Merritt is far from having the \$7,500 in his pocket, for a verdict of a jury is far from conclusive. It is little more than the first skirmish in the long legal battle that will almost certainly be fought. The Harvester company may now appeal to the appellate court, and, if Merritt wins, another appeal may be taken by the Harvester company, this time to the supreme court of the state.

After another year of waiting, the plaintiff will learn the final result of his suit. If he defeats the great corporation in all the courts, he will get his money some time in the year 1910 or 1911. It is assumed that the Harvester company will contest this suit as it has consistently done with similar suits heretofore.

The lawyers who appeared to defeat Merritt were the regularly retained trial attorneys for the International Harvester company—West, Eckhart & Taylor,

The senior member of that firm is Roy O. West. Keep that name in mind.

Another lawsuit is pending in the circuit court of Cook county that has a peculiar relationship to the suit of Walter Merritt. It is a mandamus suit brought by the Illinois Tax Reform Association in the name of a taxpayer against Roy O. West (remember the name), Fred W. Upham, and F. D. Meacham, constituting the board of review of Cook county, to compel them to do their duty and assess the personal property stock holdings of Cyrus H. McCormick and eleven others, who, together, own more than 80 per cent. of the \$120,000,000 of stock in the International Harvester company.

The suit names the following persons as joint defendants, and sets forth the amount of stock at its fair cash value held by each:

Owner:	Shares.	Total par value.	Fair cash value, 1907.
Cyrus H. McCormick	150,000	\$15,000,000	\$11,250,000
Harold F. McCormick	150,000	15,000,000	11,250,000
Anita McCormick Blaine	150,000	15,000,000	11,250,000
Mary V. McCormick	150,000	15,000,000	11,250,000
Nettie McCormick	150,000	15,000,000	11,250,000
Stanley McCormick	100,000	10,000,000	7,500,000
William Deering	75,000	7,500,000	5,625,000
James Deering	75,000	7,500,000	5,625,000
Charles Deering	75,000	7,500,000	5,625,000
Richard P. Howe	25,000	2,500,000	1,875,000
John N. Glessner	25,000	2,500,000	1,875,000
W. H. Jones	10,000	1,000,000	750,000
Total	1,135,000	\$113,500,000	\$84,937,500

The taxpayer sets forth in his petition that these big stockholders in the Harvester Trust now owe to Cook county \$4,500,000 of unpaid taxes for the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907; that up to and including 1906 the net earnings of the company were over \$27,000,000, after setting aside \$4,500,000 for reserve, and that the earnings for 1907 were \$8,600,000. The company has laid up for a rainy day the comfortable surplus of about \$9,500,000.

Roy O. West is chairman of the Republican state central committee of Illinois. He is also chairman of the Board of Review of Cook county, for which he receives a salary of \$7,000 per year, and his duty is to review the assessments of all real and personal property.

At some hour in the day Mr. West puts aside his personality as lawyer for the International Harvester company and takes up his personality of employee of the state with the duty of determining how much taxes the International Harvester company should pay. At exactly four o'clock in the afternoon, let us say, Mr. West lays down the papers in the case of the International Harvester company versus Merritt, West, counsel for the plaintiff, and takes up the papers in the matter of determining how much taxes the International Harvester company should pay.

The stock of Mr. West's client, the International Harvester company, is now earning over seven per cent., and is therefore worth par.

The Board of Review should assess Cyrus H. McCormick alone \$15,000,000 annually on his stock in the Harvester Trust, and the other stockholders should be assessed in proportion.

During the four years from 1903 to 1906, inclusive, this representative business man of Chicago paid not one dollar of taxes on his great fortune, represented by stock in the Harvester Trust.

The small assessment made in 1907 for back taxes, a total of less than \$1,000,000 on the stock of all the big stockholders of the company, has forced Cyrus H. McCormick to pay about \$500 per year for each of the four years of delinquency, or about one-fourth-hundredth of his honest share. His associates have dodged their taxes in the same ratio.

Why do not the proper officials of the city, county or state collect these unpaid taxes? Why should private citizens have to do the work that their public servants are paid to do?

Because the officials are a part of the system—a combination between big business and big politics in Illinois; Roy O. West, counsel for the International Harvester company; Roy O. West, chairman of the Republican state central committee; Roy O. West, chairman of the board of tax review for Cook county.

These two lawsuits will grind their way slowly through the wheels of justice, or injustice, in the courts of Cook county.

In the meantime, back of the faded curtain that divides the small living room from the candy store in the Merritt household another baby has arrived!

While these captains of industry, stockholders of the Harvester trust, are making about \$10,000,000 per year profits, and while they fail to schedule for taxes a dollar's worth of their great wealth, represented in the stock of the trust, the McCormick Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, founded by Cyrus H. McCormick, pioneer in the harvester field, is turning out young

RISE AND FALL OF WAGES

AND HOW THIS AFFECTS THE RISE AND FALL OF PROFITS.

We have said: "Wages are not a share of the worker in the commodities produced by him. Wages are that part of already existing commodities with which the capitalist buys a certain amount of productive labor-power." But the capitalist must replace these wages out of the price for which he sells the product made by the worker; he must so replace them that, as a rule, there remains to him a surplus above the cost of production expended by him, that is, he must get a profit. The selling price of the commodities produced by the worker is divided, from the point of view of the capital-

not risen because wages have fallen, but wages have fallen because profit has risen. With the same amount of another man's labor the capitalist has bought a large amount of exchange values without having paid more for the labor on that account, i. e., the work is paid for less in proportion to the net gain which it yields to the capitalist.

In the second place, it must be born in mind, that despite the fluctuations in the prices of commodities, the average price of every commodity, the proportion in which it exchanges for other commodities, is determined by its cost of production. The acts of overreaching and taking advantage of one another within the capitalist ranks necessarily equalize themselves. The improvements of machinery, the new applications of the forces of nature in the service of production, make it possible to produce in a given period of time, with the same amount of labor and capital, a larger amount of products, but in no wise a larger amount of exchange values. If by the use of the spinning machine I can furnish twice as much yarn in an hour as before its invention—for instance, one hundred pounds instead of fifty pounds—in the long run I receive, back, in exchange for this one hundred pounds, no more commodities than I did before for fifty; because the cost of production has fallen by one-half, or because I can furnish double the product at the same cost.

Finally, in whatsoever proportion the capitalist class, whether of one country or of the entire world-market, distribute the net revenue of production among themselves, the total amount of this net revenue always consists exclusively of the amount by which accumulate labor has been increased from the proceeds of direct labor. This whole amount, therefore, grows in the same proportion in which profit rises as compared with wages.—Chapter VII of "Wage Labor and Capital," by Karl Marx.

Real wages may remain the same, they may even rise, nevertheless the relative wages may fall. Let us suppose, for instance, that all means of subsistence have fallen two-thirds in price, while the day's wages have fallen but one-third; for example, from three to two shillings. Although the worker can now get a greater amount of commodities with these two shillings than he formerly did with three shillings, yet his wages, have decreased in proportion to the gain of the capitalist. The profit of the capitalist—the manufacturer's for instance—has increased by one shilling, which means that for a smaller amount of exchange values, which he pays to the worker, the latter must produce a greater amount of exchange values than before. The share of capital in proportion to the share of labor has risen. The distribution of social wealth between capital and labor has become still more unequal. The capitalist commands a greater amount of labor with the same capital. The power of the capitalist class over the working class has become worse, has been forced down still another degree below that of the capitalist.

What, then, is the general law that determines the rise and fall of wages and profit in their reciprocal relation? They stand in inverse proportion to each other. The share of capital (profit) increases in the same proportion in which the share of labor (wages) falls, and vice versa. Profit rises in the same degree in which wages falls; it falls in the same degree in which wages rise. It might perhaps be argued that the capitalist can gain by an advantageous exchange of his products with other capitalists, by a rise in the demand for his commodities, whether in consequence of the opening up of new markets, or in consequence of temporarily increased demands in the old markets, and so on; that the profit of the capitalist, therefore, may be multiplied by taking advantage of other capitalists, independently of the rise or fall of wages, of the exchange value of labor-power; or that the profit of the capitalist may also rise through improvements in the instruments of labor, new applications of the forces of nature, and so on.

But in the first place it must be admitted that the result remains the same, although brought about in an opposite manner. Profit, indeed, has ministers, who go forth to spread the gospel of Christ.

While all this is going on, the wheels in the factories of the Harvester company periodically turn out cripples, to become charges on the community.—*Collier's Weekly.*

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Wednesday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton Ave., Jersey City; Fred Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly St., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, S. E. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women are cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P., headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd St. Free Reading Room. Weekly People's readers invited.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.	
In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	74,191
In 1904	34,172

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SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1908.

My call is the call of battle, I nourish
active rebellion,
He going with me must go well armed.
He going with me goes often with spare
diet, poverty, angry enemies,
desertion.

—WALT WHITMAN.

A LESSON ON TAXATION.

It is announced that the round trip
of the Tammany delegation to the Demo-
cratic national convention—railroad fare,
hotel bills and drinks included—will cost
\$150 a man, or, for the whole delegation,
\$100,000.

Where is this money to come from?
It can come only out of wealth. Not
one single worthy of the delegation has
enriched the store of the nation's wealth
by one pin-head's worth. Seeing that
the amount comes and must needs come
from wealth, it follows that the \$100,000
must come out of the pile of wealth
produced by Labor.

From this fact it would look as if
Labor "paid the piper," and so it does,
in the sense that, had Labor not pro-
duced and been plundered of the sum,
there would be no Tammany excursion to
Denver. Nevertheless, no one can be
said to pay for a thing if, in the event
of the thing not being gotten, the
amount of money does not remain in the
pockets of the "payer." He who pays
for a house \$20,000, has a house which he
had not before, but the \$20,000, which
he had before, he has no more. It is
essential to the idea of "paying" that the
money remains in the pockets of the
payer if the thing is not gotten. If it
is Labor that pays for the Tammany
tour, then, in the event of no tour, Labor
would have its \$100,000. But would it?
No, indeed. Whether the tour comes off
or not, Labor has not that \$100,000. This
fact leads straight to the question:
"Since it is Labor that produced that
\$100,000 and yet has it not, where did
Labor drop it?" The answer is: "In the
shop."

No tax collector collected the amount.
The collector of the amount is the Cap-
italist Class. It collects from the Work-
ing Class the bulk of what the Working
Class produces, and the engine of col-
lection is Capital.

As with the Tammany \$100,000, so
with the many times \$100,000 that are
collected as "taxes" proper—these come
from the wealth produced by Labor, but
taken away from Labor in the shop—
there is where Labor is "taxed"—that is
the "tax office" that Labor must seize.
And Tammany forcibly teaches the
lesson.

TO SEEM AND TO BE.

"Nothing in his life became him like
the leaving it" is the inscription, which,
with a slight modification so as to read:
"Nothing in his ministerial career be-
came him like the leaving it," should be
entered in the records of the Leaven-
worth, Kan., Presbyterian Church oppo-
site the name of the Rev. R. A. Ell-
wood, who has just resigned his pastorate.

Capitalist morality consists in seeming
moral. The only difference, from the
moral standpoint, between olden days
despots and modern days "democratic"
capitalists is that the former were no
hypocrites, the latter are; the former
brutally stood out for all that they were,
the latter find it more profitable to con-
ceal what they are behind the mask of
what they are not. To be sure, the mask
frequently drops, by accident; or is fre-
quently torn aside; nevertheless, the im-
portant lesson of capitalist inherent un-
cleanliness evades observation from these
loose instances. It takes the instance
of a real pillar of capitalism to bring
out the fact convincingly. There is no
modern pillar of capitalism like the
modern pulpitier. The fact being that

Church and State, violently opposed to
each other when Capitalism started, are
now once more united in a loving em-
brace. There is no place like the modern
average pulpit, and no individual like the
modern average pulpitier, to sing the
praises of the capitalist class, gloss its
iniquities, and exalt its crimes. Rocke-
feller, for instance, would be a lame
duck without his ministers. Indeed,
modern pulpitiers, as a class, are the
modern regimental captains of the ban-
dit capitalist army. When, accordingly,
one of these stands well exposed, the
morality of the whole Capitalist Class
is exposed.

The Rev. R. A. Ellwood was a ferocious
lump of virtue. Long to fame un-
known, his name suddenly burst forth
refulgent on the occasion of the assault
of a Negro, George White, upon Helen
Bishop, a young white girl in Delaware,
on June 23, five years ago. At that
time, the Rev. Ellwood was still an ob-
scure personage as pastor of the Olivet
Presbyterian Church in Wilmington. The
Negro White was lynched under pecu-
liarly savage circumstances. Even Dela-
ware held her breath. A man was
needed to say "the right word at the
right time." The Spirit (we may judge
the Spirit of what) moved the Rev. Ell-
wood. Readers of The People will re-
member the comments made in these col-
umns upon the Satanic utterances that
came from the Rev. Ellwood's pulpit.
This apostle of Christ, this pillar of
Law and Order, of the "sanctity of life,"
"property," and the "family," and the
rest of the capitalist beatitudes, simply
rolled civilization back fully one thou-
sand years in his glorification of the
Negro's murder.

Not quite five years have elapsed since
that day. The fame of the Rev. Ellwood
brought him many fat "calls." He took
his pick. Went to Leavenworth where
his activity greatly promoted the in-
crease of his flock—until he suddenly
resigned upon charges preferred against
him by the mother of ONE OF THE
YOUNG GIRLS IN THE CHURCH
CHOIR. At first, the Rev. Ellwood
showed his teeth. But, being confronted
with a batch of letters written by him
to the young choir girl, he did not set
up the claim that the letters were "per-
sonal, private and confidential," or that
it was an "abuse of confidence" for her
to disclose them. He did not even set
up the claim of his "individual rights."
No. He resigned instantly.

Seem one thing, be another—such is
the characteristic of the Capitalist Class.
And not slight are the deserts of the
Rev. Ellwood for having brought out the
fact with all the conspicuousness of his
revered pillarship. What, in the gentle-
man's whole ministerial career, is more
valuable than this service rendered by
him to the public? What, in his min-
isterial career, became him like the leav-
ing it?

AN IMITATION BRET HARTE.

The New York "American" is making
a terrible hullabaloo about the repeaters
who are being hauled up, and who are
confessing. "Think of it!" cries the
Hearst paper, "one of them voted forty
times and ten ballots each time!" All
that the "American" need to add, in
order to make the exclamation complete,
and square it to the orthodox formula
of Bret Harte's Truthful James is: "Can
this be? We are ruined by the Tam-
many Ah Sin of cheap labor!"

Tammany is not even an Ah Sin of
perfection in election frauds, although
the wigwag is undoubtedly an expert.
The Republican organization of Phila-
delphia could "give cards and spades" to
Democratic Tammany and win out,
hands down; the Republican party, as a
national institution, has emblazoned on
its armorial bearings of post-bellum days
the glorious motto of "Blocks of Five,"
an "In hoc signo vinces" that carried
Garfield triumphantly into the White
House. Alternately, the Democratic and
then the Republican machine of San
Francisco and Chicago have performed
feats of ballot stuffing that caused Tam-
many to grow green with envy. In fact,
with good color of right could Tammany
say: "I am no worse than most, and
not quite as bad as some."

When the same results are found un-
der different special conditions the cause
can not be the special condition in
any one instance. The cause must be
searched for deeper in some condi-
tion shared by all. Whether the condi-
tion "Murphy" is found in one place, or
the condition "Email Swift" in another,
or the condition "Rueff" in a third,
all places in the land. Tuxedo not ex-
cepted, nor yet Newport, share a certain
condition—involuntary poverty, due to
locked social and natural opportunities.
Where opportunities to earn a de-
cent living are barred to all but the few,
there poverty and the fear of poverty, if
anything, a more dangerous evil, are
inevitable results. Given this condition
of things, crime springs up and thrives
like weeds, running its roots far and
wide and deep.

Capitalism is the dog in the manger
that blocks the people's opportunities.
Not only does it block popular opportu-
nities it does not utilize the opportunities

which it seizes. Back of the crime that
sods the land—breaking out from ballot-
box stuffings up to bank directors' frauds
—is Capitalism. The Capitalist Class is
the Rep-Dem-Ind. pillar that keeps up
the crime-breeding structure of Capital-
ism. Each Hearst paper is a pillar of
the same structure, and Hearst the
architectural hoop that surrounds the
pillars.

Every capitalist who is counted out,
or is otherwise defrauded of his elec-
tion, and sets up a howl against corrup-
tion, is an imitation of Bret Harte, whose
swindle is out-swinded by a cleverer Ah
Sin.

THE CHESTERFIELD OF THE REVOLU- TION.

"It is manifestly unjust and unfair
that an organization which is smaller in
the political field than the industrial or-
ganizations are in the industrial field
should dictate to them the kind of or-
ganization they should have."—So spake Mr.
Robert Hunter at the Socialist party
convention in opposition to a proposed
recommendation in favor of the indus-
trial form of organization. And the
gentleman added that such "dictation,"
besides being "unjust" and "unfair,"
would be "unwise," also "impertinent,"
and the evidence of a "swelled head."

The theory of this reasoning is piv-
oted on Modesty. According thereto
the pronouncements of a body must be
in proportion to its size—the bigger the
body the bolder it is justified to be; the
smaller, then all the more modest.

We shall not dispute this standard of
what may be termed the "good manners
of a revolution." We never heard of it be-
fore, but that is no reason why we should
refuse to enrich the store of Socialist
Labor Party good manners. We shall
give the thing a trial, by testing it by
the conduct of Mr. Hunter at the con-
vention.

The S. P. organization credits itself
with 30,000 members. That is like a
drop in the ocean of the membership of
the United States. If Mr. Hunter's
standard of revolutionary "good man-
ners" is lived up to by himself we should
find him with his back humped against
any proposition to "dictate" to that in-
finitely larger organization "the kind of
political organization it should have." We
should find him practising "justice,"
"fairness," "wisdom," the opposite of
"impertinence," and setting the example
of the contrary to "swell-headedness" by
denouncing as "manifestly unfair," "un-
just," "impertinent," and "swell-headed"
any attempt at "dictating" to the mil-
lions in the land that they organize on
the plan of the Socialist Republic. We
should expect of this Chesterfield of the
Revolution that he too like a gentle tur-
tle dove, and purr like a well-behaved
pussy. We should expect him, in consid-
eration of the relative smallness of his
own organization opposite the 75,000,000
members of the land, at the most to say
something like this: "Well—yes—
perhaps, it might—if you allow me the
freedom—no offence meant!—Socialism
—you know—I mean nothing harsh, you
know—is it displeasing?—well—excuse me—
I'm sorry—didn't really mean any
thing terrible—but—here is a little tract
—it may interest you—has a sweet title
—'Every girl her own Socialist homeo-
pathist'—quite interestingly written—to
while away an idle hour—no offence
meant—shall see you again."

But lo and behold, apart from such
little discrepancies as "dictating" tem-
perance and anti-immigration, we find
Mr. Hunter enthusiastically voting for
a platform, which "dictates" Socialism to
the 75,000,000 members of the organiza-
tion of the land!

Is one, in sight of such a spectacle, to
conclude that, after all, Mr. Hunter is
not a Chesterfield, that he is a "dicta-
tor," that he is "manifestly unjust," and
"unfair," and "unwise," and "impertinent"
and "swell-headed"? Why, bless
your soul, no! What, then is he?

Mr. Robert Hunter is a very nice
young man, who should learn that So-
cialism is the Labor Movement—and
then sit down and study the Labor
Movement.

SYMPATHY WANTED.

That Misery loves company is well
known. That is a side of the medal
which is familiar enough. But occa-
sionally Misery, from being the under
dog becomes, or seems to be dangerously
near the point of becoming, the upper
dog; and then, presto! the other side of
the medal is turned to view. Then is
seen the spectacle of that which is not
Misery, but which helped to produce the
Misery, cloaking and masquerading it-
self in the trappings of its formerly de-
tested opposite in order to escape the
retribution.

It was, perhaps, with a touch of some
such feeling that so much was said re-
cently in the panic about "unemployed
capital." "Unemployed capital" was lying
here; "Unemployed capital" was lan-
guishing there. Great were the hard-
ships of Unemployed capital. What har-
rowing pictures did not the word call
up! The erstwhile rotund and beefy
gentleman was visioned in the mind's
eye gaunt and unkempt. In imagination

one could perceive him, like the recruit
in the story, so scrawny you could see
his "back from his front." Not only he,
but his family, his "sisters and his
cousins and his aunts," were apparently
seen to be in dire distress and want.
Slow starvation or quick suicide could
dimly be described, dogging their every
footstep. And all as the result of his
capital's, Unemployment! These things
were known to occur in the case of laid-
off workmen, why not in the case of
laid-off capital!

At least that is how it looked to those
who allowed themselves to be hypnotized
by the fluttering rags of poverty which
the aforesaid poor gentleman, Unem-
ployed capital, had donned in his per-
plexity. That is the impression the
frequent weeps over "Unemployed cap-
ital" were expected and intended to
convey.

But the most of us, rendered by a
plenty of hard knocks insensible to this
brand of hypnotizing, saw something very
different. We saw the hunger, the un-
kemptness, the scrawiness, the slow
starvation, the quick suicide fall to the
lot of the workers only. The unemployed
capital simply put itself up on the pan-
try shelf and kept cool. It lost no
weight, changed no color, and took none
of its lives. It was ready at any time
to step down off its shelf and resume
where it left off, exploiting the workers.

In short, it was seen that capital, or
the capitalist, at its worst, is no worse
off than the worker at his best. The
worst that could befall any capitalist
by the most tremendous smash of his
affairs would be that he would have to
go to work. To the worker, going to
work is not his worst, it is his most
ideal state. Hence the reputed suffer-
ings of Unemployed capital lost their
effect on him—he was wiser.

"Unemployed capital" may have been
unemployed; but he was not suffering
thereby. The worker was, and is, actu-
ally suffering from the unemployment
that afflicts him. A few more turns of
the screw and he might rise in force to
throw the millstone of capital off his
neck. From being the under, he might
become the upper dog. Hence the at-
tempt of capital to trick itself out in
the weeds of unemployment, in order to
strike, for its own preservation, the
chord of sympathy in its victim's breast.

RESOLUTIONS

Protesting Against Suppression of Pater-
son "Questions Sociale."

San Francisco, Cal., May 15.—At a
regular meeting of Local Union 173, I. W. W., the following resolutions were
passed:

Whereas, The "Questions Sociale," a
publication of Paterson, N. J., was virtu-
ally suppressed by the order of the
President of the United States of Amer-
ica for propagating certain ideas and
advocating certain methods of action, by
being refused second class mailing priv-
ileges; and

Whereas, Such action of the President
and the U. S. Postal authorities being
contrary to the Constitution, which
grants the right of free press; and

Whereas, If such proceedings are al-
lowed to continue it will eventually
lead to the suppression of every pub-
lication that is in any way dissenting with
the political powers that be; therefore
be it

Resolved, That Local No. 173 of the
Industrial Workers of the World enters
its most indignant and vigorous protest
against such a high-handed despotic ac-
tion of the President and the U. S.
Postal authorities as an act of political
persecution towards the people of the
United States, and leading to anarchy
and suppression of future liberties; and
be it

Resolved, That we urge upon every
progressive labor organization to enter
and voice their protest against such a
constitution-defying outrage; and be it

Resolved, That we are not in accord
with the ideas espoused by the "Ques-
tions Sociale," but that if the govern-
ment officials are allowed to be the sole
judges of what constitutes a law-defying
publication, it will eventually subject the
entire press of the people to equal per-
secution; and be it still further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolu-
tions be forwarded to the President of
the United States, and to the Postmaster
General; and also to the labor press for
publication.

Frank Monaco, Secretary pro tem.

HIS "ORIGINAL ACCUMULATION" HALTED.

Chicago, May 30.—Thomas C. Miller,
president of the Marinette Gas Engine
Company of Chicago Heights, and Frank
L. Monroe, general sales manager of the
concern, were found guilty in Judge S.
O. Bethea's court yesterday of using the
United States mails in promoting an
alleged fraud in the sale of the com-
pany's stock. Sentence is reserved by
the court, pending the consideration of
a motion for a new trial. Miller and Mon-
roe are accused of swindling twenty-
eight sales agents out of \$114,000.

The People is a good broom to brush
the cobwebs from the minds of the
workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

WHAT THE MATTER IS WITH CARNEGIE.

Andrew Carnegie recently spoke at
the Conference of Governors, recently
held at the White House. Why should
not he? Though not a Governor him-
self, is he not a maker and ruler of
Governors? With a knowledge of the
fact he attended the confer-
ference; in recognition of the fact, he
was given the floor. He spoke to the
point, and true to the Italian proverb
according to which the tongue touches
the tooth that aches.

Carnegie's address was upon the
urgent necessity of conserving the
iron and coal fields of the land. He
adduced long lists of figures to bear
out his point that, if something is not
done, and done p. d. q., the iron and
coal will be exhausted within two cen-
turies. Strange is the sight of a cap-
italist who looks two centuries ahead.
One and all they are vandals. They
think of the present only. "Beat
money out of anything, though the
land be turned barren, the forests
consumed, the rivers dried up—beat
money out of what you can now lay
hands on. It will last your time"—
that is the motto. There is no cap-
italist but in him is the soul of Louis
XV., who, seeing France going to the
dogs, shrugged his shoulders and said,
"After me, let the deluge come!"

What, then, is the matter with Car-
negie? Is he really an exception to
the rule? Has he really a thought for
the morrow? Not a bit.

When the New York Central Rail-
road was still in its formative period,
and its branch lines had still to be
established in this State, the company
struck a highly liberal posture. "All
who wish," it declared, "should be
given a free opportunity to open new
fields with railroads." The company
felt quite at ease against competitors,
being well entrenched in Albany. Its
declaration was intended only to give
it a free hand to seize land on which
to lay its new tracks. To the tune
of its declaration it caused laws to
be passed at Albany under which
"anyone" who got out a charter to lay
out railroads could appropriate the
land he needed, and then settle at
leisure with the farmers whose terri-
tory was trespassed upon, and whose
land was forcibly confiscated. That
part of the history of the State of
New York is written in blood, and it
is marked with bribery, the latest
publicly known instance, that reached
the point of a scandal, being that of
the factory inspector Florence Dono-
van, since passed from sight in dis-
grace. So soon, however, as the New
York Central's extension lines were
perfected, the company struck a new
posture. The old law was repealed,
placitism in seizing land for railroads
was pronounced wicked—henceforth.
The first move was intended to let
down the bars, the second move was
intended to shut off future competi-
tors, or to raise the bars back again—
in both instances in the interest of the
company.

Carnegie, now straining for the
"protection" of the coal and iron fields
by law, is at the second stage of the
New York Central Company. He now
holds large tracts in the iron and coal
fields. He thinks himself safe. The
thing he now needs is something to
prevent other capitalists from doing
what he has done. Hence his now
howling against the "wasting of our
coal and iron fields." Fully aware that
his slogan of twelve years ago:
"None can get rich by legislation,"
was untrue, the distinguished patriot
now looks to legislation to raise a
Chinese Wall around him so as to
keep marauding capitalists from
"wasting the country's resources"—
and insure the monopoly he now holds.

NO SOFT COAL STRIKE.

Wage Scale of Two Years Ago Accepted
—All Mines to Be in Operation June 1.

Pittsburg, May 28.—At noon yesterday
all labor troubles which had threatened
the 45,000 miners of the Pittsburg soft
coal district were settled. A wage scale,
to be operative until March 31, 1909,
was signed as the result of a joint con-
ference of miners and operators, held in
the offices of the Pittsburg Coal Co. The
scale is for the year beginning April 1,
1908.

Virtually the signing of the wage scale
under the conditions contained in it is a
victory for the operators, as the agree-
ment is a copy of that of two years ago.
Both sides expressed themselves as pleas-
ed that the matter is settled. Suspended
mines will be opened and as rapidly as
orders for coal are received the miners
of the district will be given work. It is
expected that all the miners of the dis-
trict will be working regular hours by
June 1.

Watch the label on your paper. It
will tell you when your subscription ex-
pires. First number indicates the month,
second, the day, third, the year.

ABUSIVE, SAY YOU?

The Language of Truth Never Is Pleas-
ant to the Oppressors' Ears.

[From the Sydney, Australia, People.]

Science is, I believe, nothing but
trained and organized common sense,
differing from the latter only as a vet-
eran may differ from a raw recruit, and
its methods differ from those of common
sense only so far, as the guardsman's
cut and thrust differ from the manner
in which a savage wields his club.—
Huxley.

An I. W. W. man was handing out
some copies of the People to the Sydney
timber strikers. One of them said, "I
don't believe in Socialism." And he
barely earns 25c. a week all the year
round!

That poor wage slave is an illustration
of how the faker brigade has drugged
the minds of the workers, for their own
ends.

We are often told that if the People
were only less abusive and personal in
attributing dishonesty to all who dis-
agree with the S. L. P., it would gain
more friends and greater support. And
this gratuitous advice comes from people
who are not prepared to make the
slightest sacrifice, nor men enough to
fight for what they call "principle."

Now, if those responsible for the pro-
duction every week of the People were,
say, like W. M. Hughes, in Australian
"Labor" politics for fourteen years—
with no thought or worry for to-mor-
row's crust, and had built up a big bank-
ing account, and owned a secluded sub-
urban residence, with £12 a week regular
from Federal Parliament for doing noth-
ing half the year; then phrases could
be coined, other men's brains sucked—
and all the world a garden.

Then you could say nice things in a
nice way—couldn't you?

The People tells the truth about work-
ing class life because it knows and feels
its slavery and unjust poverty, suffering
and exploitation.

"Fine words butter no parsnips."
Word-spinning won't bring Socialism nor
free Labor. Tell the workers their true
position under capitalism in plain lan-
guage.

Making a section of the workers se-
cure and fairly comfortable may keep
back Socialism for a time; but the in-
exorable working of the capitalist sys-
tem and its profit basis makes its ulti-
mate collapse as certain as the rising
and setting of the sun.

Capitalism compels human beings to
act against their consciences, to do things
they know to be morally wrong. As a
principle it is anti-social and anti-
human; under it the very best and
noblest of men are compelled to do vi-
olence to their sense of justice and right.

Capitalism is the worst form of slav-
ery, because it compels human beings to
sell the labor-force of their own
bodies and that of their offspring.

Individually men are its victims.
Collectively, they are its masters; be-
cause they are its creators, and because
they can annihilate it as soon as they
will to do so.

Capital is accumulated surplus-value
used for the purpose of acquiring more
surplus value. If it does not result in
an increase it is not capital, that is, it
does not function as capital.

There is only one way by which ac-
cumulated surplus can function as cap-
ital and that is by buying the labor of
men, women and children; but even then
it does not always function as capital—
i. e., the net result is not always an in-
crease in value. When the total value
of a commodity exceeds the total value
of all the means used in its production,
the means used function as capital. This
is the standing miracle of capitalism.

All wealth is due to labor, and to the
laborer all wealth is due. There is no
ground for arbitration; the capitalist is
not a worker but a robber and oppressor.

DON'T, DON'T!

Don't make checks or money orders
payable to individuals. Make them pay-
able to the Daily People, the Weekly
People, or New York Labor News Co.,
as the case may be. Don't forget this.

The New York Labor News Com-
pany is the literary agency of the So-
cialist Labor Party. It prints nothing
but sound Socialist literature.



UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I have a
plan that will fetch success in no time.
UNCLE SAM—Less than no time
would be still better.

B. J.—The Socialists want the whole
hog; they want the land and they want
the tools of production.

U. S.—And right they are.

B. J.—I, also, am a Socialist; there
is nothing they can want that I don't
want. But they are going with their
heads against the wall. I propose a
more practical plan.

U. S. begins to smile.

B. J.—I propose to make a flank
movement on the enemy. My plan is to
take the land first; to concentrate our
reform forces on that; one thing is
easier to get than 100. This move is all
the shrewder because if we get the land
and the natural opportunities, every-
thing else is bound to fall into our
hands. I believe in strategy. What say
you?

U. S.—I say that your "flank move-
ment" amounts to putting your head into
the dragon's mouth.

B. J.—Isn't it easier getting one
thing than 100?

U. S.—Depends upon what. In the
case of the land and the tools of pro-
duction it isn't.

B. J. smiles an incredulous, cock-sure
smile.

U. S.—I'll take you at your own word.
You say if we have the land everything
else is bound to fall

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

WORK'S THE THING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I might state that I agree that the thing to do for the Party Press is Work. I am so circumstanced that it would be impossible for me to get any subs for The Weekly People. I have a home-stead up here, on which I live, when not working for the capitalists. All my neighbors are Norwegian, and they imagine that they are *Proletarians*, because they have 150 acres of stumps, swamp and brush.

When working for capitalists, I generally work on railroad construction, or repairing, on one of the U. S. Steel roads. And laborers on such work have no fixed abode, their only home being a dirty "pensioned" box-car. The only thing left me to do, is to help the Operating Fund when I can. I would much rather see a big sub list than a large operating fund, because I consider subs a foundation, the operating fund a prop or crutch.

I enclose \$1 for the "crutch."
D. L.
Bear River, Minn., May 17.

WANT TO CONVERT CAPITALISTS AND ALL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Passing along Nassau street to-day I was handed a long yellow card. It is an announcement of meetings by the Christian Socialist Fellowship. The man who was giving out the cards wore an S. P. button, so I stopped and spoke to him, and he told me he is an S. P. member. As the card states that: "Christ was a Socialist," I asked him if he agreed with that. He said "Yes, brother." I asked if he did not know that the idea of Socialism was utterly impossible in the time of Christ, that not until we have the modern development of machinery is the idea of Socialism possible. He evidently did not comprehend me, for he went off on a different tack trying to show that Socialism is the economic expression of Christianity, and that to make "converts" it is necessary to go to the churches where capitalists congregate, and convert them there. I asked if his S. P. organization permitted him to give out the cards and he said: "Yes, it will increase our vote enormously. We want to teach them scientific Socialism as laid down by Marx and we must go to the church to find the capitalists." I asked "how about the proletariat—are you going to ignore them?" He replied: "We must find the capitalists and teach them scientific Socialism. You must be an S. L. P. man; you are narrow, and can't teach us anything." He then became excited, to the amusement of the on-lookers, and declined to speak any further with me. A "cop" came along, and the distributor of the cards announcing the Christian Socialist Fellowship meetings, with "Singing prayer and Scripture," ducked into a nearby cafe.

P. F. C.
New York, May 29.

STOPPED TOO SOON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The following is from the San Francisco Labor Clarion:

Carl S. Evans, in a recent communication to the Minneapolis Labor Review, his "the nail on the nub" when he says that for several years past organized labor has, at certain periods, become very active in the game of politics; and, as a rule, the activity has consisted chiefly in declaring what should be done, and then doing nothing. This year will be no exception to the rule, unless the "hot air" is cut out and a policy of action adopted.

It has been proven that if organized labor will co-operate in politics, as it does in union affairs, much can be accomplished, and that instead of begging favors, we can demand our rights.

It has been customary in the past for candidates to make any pledge or promise made of them, and when we asked to "make good" reply by saying: "My first duty is to my party."

Are you not tired of the game, fellow unionists?

If you are, then isn't this a good time to get busy? Political committees avail us nothing, unless they are non-partisan. Just so long as we allow party prejudice to enter the game, just that long will we be mollycoddles to the professional and ward politicians.

If we want representation, we must go

and get it.

Let us do one of two things—get into this game feet first, or quit whining.

Mr. Evans should never have stopped where he did. It boots nothing to advise a fellow to get into the game and not say where the game is being played. There is no need any more for dodging around the question of Socialism. Why leave a man without a rudder?

S. L. P.
New York, May 28.

SHALL LOOK IT UP.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On page three of the Daily People, issue of May 26th, under the caption "Pauperism, Prostitution and Revolution" appears an item re which I offer a few words of comment.

The item in question touches on "Revolution" and its impelling forces, and is credited as an excerpt from "a speech delivered in the French Chamber of Deputies, by Jules Guesde, 1905."

The date of the deliverance of this speech by Guesde, as given by The People is, I believe, incorrect. If my memory does not play me false it is now nearly fourteen years ago since I first read, in a pamphlet entitled "Collectivism," this speech from which The People quotes. Certainly it was not later than the summer of 1897.

At the time I was in Winnipeg Manitoba and had evolved to that happy stage which is best described as being a "socialistic" fleggling, i. e., I had limbed nothing more solid than Blatchford's "Merrie England," Bellamy's "Looking Backward," etc., so the state of my mind may be better imagined than described. With only such for a foundation I need hardly say that at the time, and for several years thereafter, I failed to appreciate the value of this speech which Guesde made in reply to some bourgeois Deputy who inadvertently inquired: "What do you Socialists want, anyway?" The impression that remains most vividly on my mind after but one reading of the speech—and that more than twelve years ago—for I soon lost track of the pamphlet, is that the inquisitive Deputy got answered good and plenty.

I have often remarked to different comrades that I thought this speech of Guesde would make excellent propaganda for the S. L. P. and wondered that the Party had not used it. Also I have made repeated inquiries in an endeavor to procure a second copy, but up to date have never been so fortunate as to find anyone who had heard of the pamphlet, much less possessed one.

And now comes a rather singular incident in connection with the matter. A few days ago the idea that Wayland's dope sheet had advertised something which might prove to be what I wanted, entered my mind; I wrote that paper and this morning received a reply which proved to be an effort to steer me onto Vanderveide's "Collectivism and Industrial Evolution" at 50 cents per copy. This notwithstanding the fact that in my letter I stated expressly that "Collectivism" by Jules Guesde was what I desired. It struck me as being but another case of the cockroach merchant who, in his all consuming desire to do "business" sings the song: "We are just out of so-and-so but this is just as good." Maybe this is a little severe on the Appellers but that is the way it looks to me.

To make a long story short I have only to say that after laying down my invitation to buy a 50c. book when all I desired was a 10c. pamphlet, I picked up The Daily People and the first thing which caught my eye was a quotation from the very speech which I had been endeavoring to procure for years! Will The People kindly announce for the benefit of its readers the publishers of this pamphlet?

L. M. Gordon.
Hamilton, Canada, May 27.

THE REWARD OF INDUSTRY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A little brown envelope, bearing the superscription "Mary Jones," and in the lower corner the figures \$3.98—being a working girl's reward for a week's work in one of our local hives of capitalist industry,—such is the nature of the inducements held out to the women of the working class, to the end that they may keep strictly to the paths of virtue.

In the local capitalist press appears a large cut, and two columns of type, setting forth the first-class modern construction of a great 12-story building, and its handsome interior arrangements. The great structure was erected by one of our prominent local capitalists, whose wealth has for its basis the selling of

alcoholic drinks, and the renting of rooms to those unfortunate women whom capitalism has driven to prostitution, and many of them doubtless were once respectable working girls receiving, perhaps, \$3.98 per week.

This great concrete building, the product of Labor, is now the property of the capitalist class, one member of the capitalist class will collect the rent, and some other member of the same class will pay the rent, out of the surplus wealth wrung from the sweat and toil of the workers.

Oh! workingmen, how much longer will you be satisfied to accept the husks of existence, while your masters eat the kernels?

How long are our sisters of the working class to be victimized, paid starvation wages, compelled to go in rags, and live in rooms with the dimensions of a good-sized dry-goods box? If, having sold all else which is salable in the market of capitalism, the woman surrenders the fragments of self-respect left her as a wage-worker and enters the great army of prostitution, as necessary for her safe-keeping as for the gratification of man under an economic system which prohibits in many cases the possessing of a home, she is vilified. If the working woman discovers that her most valuable business asset is her body, and prostitutes herself even as men prostitute their minds, their abilities, for hire, then is she alternately shrieked at, or prayed for, by those who are either incapable or unwilling to see the economic cause of prostitution.

Fellow workers, there is but one consistent code of morality to-day, it is the proletarian morality. There is but one sane philosophy, it is the proletarian philosophy. There is but one useful class in society, the class which performs useful labor, whether it be so-called mental or so-called manual, for indeed the simple task requires at least some ability to think, and of what avail the greatest intellectual achievements if not embodied by man's labor? The mission of the working class is to emancipate itself from the slavery of the wage-system. Workers of the World, Unite! With a strong revolutionary organization on the economic field, as on the political field, the day of the future Industrial Democracy is not far distant.

J. M. Lee.
Tacoma, Wash., May 20.

UNCLE SAM DECKS OUT IN RED: BUSINESS IN "OLD GLORY."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As one of your constant readers of your paper, I would kindly ask you to publish the following open letter to the Los Angeles Times. I sent a copy of this letter to each of three daily papers here, but failed to get it published, as they are organs of capitalism.

Editor Daily Times:—Dear Sir: Coming back from Santa Barbara, from the festivities occasioned by the arrival of the fleet, I take the liberty of sending you a few lines.

I have now and then read articles in your paper condemning the red flag. I was quite astonished to see a considerable display of red flags saluting Uncle Sam's battleships. The whole water front, a quarter of a mile long—three large blocks—was all decorated with red flags and red lights. It was, in my opinion, the finest display one could see. In the evening, the illuminated warships and the piers enriched by a mass of red, and the bluejackets and officers altogether joyful, and then the music by the marine band sounding clearer and sweeter under the red flag than ever heard before.

But where were the national colors, ordinarily used for decoration, to welcome the boys in blue? Under cover of "Old Glory" capitalist prosperity was hiding, that is, robbery at wholesale of the defenders of the country. Now, my dear General, I will give you some advice. Maybe you will consider any advice from me as an insult, but there is not a man born too great or too wise to refuse advice, and you, my dear old General, are not an exception. My advice is, please pay a visit to the honorable Mayor of Santa Barbara to find out what kind of influence the red flag had on the minds of the people. You may learn something, and help to avoid the brainstorms condemning the display of the red flag and thus benefit your health.

So you see, Mr. Otis, that upon this occasion in Santa Barbara, the influence of the red flag appears to have been more peaceful and beneficent than that of the red, white and blue.

And now, Sir, when you have read this letter, you might do well to consult your image in the looking-glass, and notice if you see the color of shame appearing while you are looking.

I think the pride of American citizenship is no more when "Old Glory" is used to cover up unmitigated robbery of the defenders of the country, as has lately been the case in Santa Barbara.

V. Shieffer.
Los Angeles, Cal., May 22.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

E. F. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—A "free press" is the product of intelligence: it is not the product of a lunatic asylum. The notion that anyone can write what and as long as he pleases, send the stuff to a paper, and the same must be published, is not "free press" but is a conceit born in a lunatic asylum.

C. A. H. REDLANDS, CAL.—The chapter is not known here. Copy it. If as good as represented, shall certainly be published, regardless of its source.

E. O'S, PAWTUCKET R. I.—For instance—Hanford and Furman, two New York delegates to the Chicago national convention, repeated there the state slanders against the S. L. P., the former about the Davis strike, and the second that The People is under police protection. It seems incredible that such nonsensical wickedness can be listened to and not hooted down.

H. W. M. NEW YORK.—The difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party (Social Democratic party) is that the S. L. P. holds that a united working class is essential to Socialist success, while the S. P. thinks otherwise. As a proof that the S. P. thinks otherwise, it refused to unite with the S. L. P., and it defeated overwhelmingly a proposition to endorse the industrial system of Unionism. It favors craft Unionism which inevitably keeps the workers divided. Send to the Labor News Co., 28 City Hall Place, this city, for the address on "The Preamble of the I. W. W." As a beginner, read the literature of both parties—and then think it out.

J. H. LEOMINSTER, MASS.—Now to your second question—

It is substantially true that two days' work a week could do the world's business. How many piano cases, baby carriages, shirts and combs could Leominster manufacturers supply the trade at that rate? Why, the Leominster manufacturers would go into bankruptcy. But the industrially organized labor of the land, which would produce for use and not for sale, could turn out a much larger amount of those goods.

Next question next week.

W. G. A. PATERSON, N. J.—You will see most of these gentlemen, who resign from the S. L. P. on the ground that the I. W. W. is all sufficient and the S. L. P. should disband, join the S. P. Their protestations of love for the I. W. W. are but false pretence. Having failed to secure the jobs they wanted in the S. L. P. they have no use for it. They will treat the I. W. W. in the same way as the A. F. of L. holds out a lure to them.

J. B. NEW YORK.—Now for your fourth question—

Socialism has proved, first, that plentiful production is an essential to freedom; second, that plentiful production can not be had without co-opera-

"SIC SEMPER LABORE."

Boston Mayor Speaks in Straightforward Words—Shows Where Government Officials Stand on Labor Question.

"I shall not appoint an active member of any trades union to be the head of a city department." In this language Mayor Hibbard of Boston has thrown down the gauntlet to labor unions, and a bitter conflict during the present administration is imminent unless the mayor or relents. No executive officer in the United States has bid such defiance to organized labor. Norman McPhail, president of the Typographical Union, is equally strong in meeting Mayor Hibbard's statement. He says: "You ask me my opinion of Mayor Hibbard's refusal to appoint a union man at the head of a city department, giving as his reason that a man could not be a good union man and a good servant of the city at the same time. Mayor Hibbard has made a serious mistake. No more serious one could be made. In substance he says to the 60,000 trades unionists of Boston: 'You are undesirable citizens. Your membership in a trades union unfits you to hold any position of importance within my gift.'"

[Where were the 60,000 trade unionists of Boston on the day Mayor Hibbard was elected to office? Voting their old party tickets, of course.—Ed. San Francisco Labor Clarion.]

tion, anymore than orchestral music can be had without the co-operation of the players; third, that co-operative labor demands organization; and, lastly, that organization requires administration, or, government, give the thing which name you please. As a consequence, Socialist or industrial society is bound to have industrial government.

Next question next week.

P. M. LYNN, MASS.—Old is the saying that wise men profit more by fools than fools by wise men. The part of the wise in the present political emergency is to profit by the fool Socialist politicians' blunders. 'Tis a bootless thing to expect them to profit by the wisdom of the S. L. P.

J. W. FITCHBURG, MASS.—Of course, the theory that "prices rise invariably before wages" is vicious. But lose not the humor of the position. If the theory were correct, then prices would be kept down in order to prevent wages from rising. Then also, strikes for higher wages would be mere nonsense until prices rose—not before could the strike have a show. The top notch of the ridiculous appears in the circumstance that it would be the capitalist price-raiser who would issue the word of command for his workmen to strike for higher wages; the strike could never be a spontaneous demand.

H. H. L. NEW HAVEN, CONN. AND THE MANY OTHERS WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN.—The excellence of your letters against the Ross, Goldfield, proposition almost induced this office to reconsider its decision to close the subject with the McConnell letter. But the decision must stand. One letter could not be published without publishing others. Space is needed for fresh issues.

P. F. S. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The letter of the Rev. "Christian" Socialist John D. Long, published two weeks ago answers the question. These gentlemen who charge The People with lack of charity, show through that letter the kind of charity the Movement has to expect from them. Between the lines of the Rev. "Christian" Long one can see the glint of the fagot he would have ready for anyone who does not accept his nonsense as sense.

P. V. CANTON, O.—On the whole the Rand School does more harm than good. The national malady is superficiality. The Rand School rather cultivates the disease. It allows students to attend any course, without previous preparation. Thus a scrappy education is promoted that inflates the "educatee." Systematic instruction is essential for self-control. Varnishings promote flightiness.

C. C. C. PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; R. K. CLEVELAND, O.; S. S. LOS ANGELES, CAL.; E. B. F. FAIRBAULT, MINN.; P. K. CARTHAGE, MO.; O. W. S. LOS ANGELES, CAL.; R. W. S. FREEMAN, WASH.; F. R. ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Matter received.

HOW MILLIONAIRES ARE MADE.

Schwab Says They Get Their "Earnings" by Speculation.

Detroit, May 29.—Charles M. Schwab startled the delegates to the Boilermakers' Convention to-day by declaring that American millionaires have made their money honestly.

"There is not a dishonest man among all of them I know of," declared Mr. Schwab, with considerable emphasis. "I can name you a great many that have made their money by speculation, some in purchasing ore lands in the North with an anticipation of increasing values, and others by dabbling in stocks. There is not much difference in either deal, as both are speculation. A large part of money getting is speculation anyway, no matter how you get it, but all of my millionaire friends are honest even though they are speculators."

When Mr. Schwab was asked why men of wealth continue to accumulate wealth he replied:

"It's the love of the game. The man that makes his own money and has been a worker cannot reconcile himself to becoming a drone. As long as a man's blood flows red in his veins he likes to be up and doing. It's different with those who inherit their wealth."

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

THE TRAVAIL OF THE I. W. W. CONSTITUTION.

[Legislation depends upon experience. The rough constitution of the I. W. W. is undergoing a rude, it is to be hoped, wholesome test. The test is laying bare serious imperfections of constitutional structure. The imperfections are experienced through the excesses at the Chicago headquarters which convey the impression of a running amuck. For some time the Bulletin has been operated obedient to the private instincts of an Editor and a National Secretary, who have turned that organ of economic instruction into a political organ. The Bulletin has constituted themselves a Star Chamber towards organizations, and even a national officer, when these demand space for corrections; and, as a consequence, have attracted just the kind of contributors to the Bulletin whom such conduct is calculated to attract. In the midst of all this, there seems to be no superior authority in existence to check the evil. This point, to constitutional defects. Publicity on the acts born of this defect are essential to remedy. For this reason The People will publish periodically under the above head a few of the more important of the large number of complaints that, by throwing light upon the constitutional defect, will aid in correcting the same.]

V.
Youngstown, O., May 26.—It has taken ten months to bring out some necessary things before the membership. Those things are now out, pretty well. I believe weaknesses in the Constitution have been discovered in other respects besides the management of "The Bulletin."

There is a serious weakness in respect to the control of the National Sec'y's office, and for the membership's control of their G. E. B.

It will be remembered that about ten months ago, Local 196 made preparations for a Labor Day Demonstration. We promised St. John, while here, that we would make good. Everything was ready. But, lo and behold, "The Bulletin" suddenly came out with its hot-air, and did the work that labor fakirs and Pinkerton spies could not have done, had, in fact, tried but failed in the attempt, as our I. W. W. agitation had put them to their wit's end to stop our Labor Day. The crazy conduct of Trautman and his Bulletin came to the rescue of the A. F. of L. fakir crew. On the same day, it was Aug. 17, 1907, the yellow journal of this city namely the "Vindicator," and "The Bulletin" had the same article.

At that time we were about to have the A. F. of L. up a tree, and nothing could save it, except Trautman and his "Bulletin." St. John was here and can testify how things lay for the A. F. of L., and because he saw the good opportunity for progressive work, he convinced Haywood that this was, of all places, the best for him to come to, as the proletarians were ready for his message. I have Trautman's letter to this effect, and shall append it. Anyone who reads that letter must see that Trautman is not telling the truth now. What is the reason!!!!

Now for Mr. Williams. In this vicinity the writer, with the help of Allegheny Co., Pa., organized two Locals at Monaca, Pa., No. 101, and No. 108, one with 35 members, and the other with 100, or thereabouts. Some of the freaks of the S. P. found fault with McCarthy of Monaca, who was a member of their party, and with Richardson, of Rochester, Pa. For fear that the work of McCarthy and Richardson would induce the workers of this vicinity to organize in the I. W. W., the notorious A. F. of L.-lover and S. P. man, Schwartz, of Allegheny Co., was imported to the region by the Monaca and Rochester S. P.'s "to organize S. P. Locals," and he had the undivided assistance of their comrades Moffet and his man Friday Kunkle, both of them paper-wad Socialists. Well, McCarthy brought charges against Kunkle, and proved his charges, and Kunkle was expelled. Something had to be done quick, and Williams, Trautman's man Friday, came on the scene, and sat as judge and jury and all, and reinstated Kunkle, on the plea that "Markley never instructed Local No. 106, and only instructed Local No. 101." This was a falsehood and a pretext. After Williams had done his work, Local No. 101, into which none of Williams's pets were forced as Kunkle was forced into Local No. 106, continued to keep up a brisk agitation, never lost a meeting, and had men from here as well as Pittsburgh go to Monaca in the interest of the I. W. W., while Williams's and Trautman's S. P. pet, after being reinstated, never did a stroke of work for the I. W. W., and good and true workers like McCarthy, and Richardson, and a fellow worker named Kronk, and an Italian named Iso, were turned down for doing what was right.

Anyone who wants further information can write to R. Richardson, 407 Adams street, Rochester, Pa., or to C. J. McCarthy, Monaca, Pa. Is anyone after this, puzzled to see Williams, who belongs in the West, transported to the East, where there are two able G. E. B. men, Yates and Katz, and the moment he sets up his tent in New York hitches up with the Connollys and other discredited S. L. P. men who, I learn, have since left the S. L. P., and who have thrown

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

discredit upon the I. W. W. in New York?

E. R. Markley,
137 N. Forest Ave.
Youngstown, O.

(Trautman's Letter to Markley.)

Mr. E. R. Markley,
137 N. Forest Ave.,
Youngstown, O.

Fellow workers:

Received yours of the 14th inst. I had to see St. John and talk the matter over.

St. John has given the promise that he will be in Youngstown. He had a talk while here in this office, and Haywood has not given the promise that he would be there, but said that his intentions were to speak in Boston on Labor Day, as a large demonstration would take place. St. John convinced him that it would be of greater advantage to the movement if he would speak in Youngstown on Labor Day as a large crowd would be gathered and the Pennsylvania fields were more ready for industrial unionism than Boston or the New England States. Haywood has finally agreed that he will think the matter over and perhaps be in Youngstown as announced. But it is absolutely necessary for you and the committee to write a personal letter to Haywood, asking of him that he should give a definite answer whether he will be the speaker. It would be useless for me to try to communicate with him on this matter for reasons that I do not desire to explain. So after receipt of this letter, the committee having charge of the arrangements should address a letter to Haywood in Denver as he will be there next week. I understand that you have advertised his coming already, and if he should not consent to be the speaker, the committee in Youngstown will certainly be in an awful fix; far more so, as it is not positive whether St. John could leave the state of Nevada in September.

Let me know at once as soon as you receive letter from Haywood.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
Wm. E. Trautmann,
Gen'l Sec'y-Treas.

ATTACK ALBERT RYAN.

Revolutionary Western Federation Man Made "Guilty" of Assault.

Prescott, Ariz., May 12.—Albert Ryan, the well known revolutionary miner, Secretary-Treasurer of the Arizona State Union of the Western Federation of Miners, has been convicted here of "assault with a deadly weapon," although the evidence conclusively showed that he acted purely in self-defence. An appeal has been taken, and every legal means will be used in his defence.

Even the Prescott papers do not deny that Ryan's act was dictated solely by motives of self preservation. One of them recorded this important part of the testimony as follows:

"Evidence in the case of Albert Ryan, accused of assault with a deadly weapon on the person of Frank Burns, at the camp of the Arizona and Arkansas Copper company, December 28, 1907, was partially heard yesterday, the court adjourning at 5 o'clock until 9 o'clock this morning, Judge Sloan announcing that he desired to get an earlier start in the future."

"Frank Burns, for the prosecution, testified that he was mine foreman for the Arkansas-Arizona Copper Company on the date of the alleged assault. His evidence in substance was that he met the defendant at the bunk house of his camp about 5 o'clock in the evening of the day in question. Ryan asked witness if he was not working men in his shaft at \$3.50 a day and witness replied that he was not. Ryan then called a miner from the bunk house and asked the miner what wages he was getting. The miner replied \$3.50 a day. Burns then called the miner's attention to the fact that a bonus was paid all employed in the shaft of \$1 a foot for every foot of ground sunk over fifty feet every month.

"Ryan then said, according to witness: 'I will have to shut the hole down,' and started toward the shaft."

"Burns wanted Ryan to keep away from the shaft, and started in the direction of the shaft himself, Ryan following. Arriving at the shaft Ryan and Burns met the shift of four men coming out of the shaft after finishing their day's work. Ryan engaged in conversation with the miners and Burns told him to get off the job."

"Ryan, addressing Burns, then said: 'I want to reason with you. I cannot meet these men in town.' Burns then picked up a machine drill, two feet four inches in length. In his right hand, according to his testimony, ordered Ryan to go to town, pushing him away with his left hand. Ryan backed away about forty feet, with Burns close to him with the steel drill still in his right hand."

"Ryan stumbled backwards in a small hole and immediately pulled a pistol and pointing it at Burns, said: 'Give that piece of steel to one of these men; I am ready to protect myself.'"

"Burns then dropped the steel and

(Continued on page 6.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes,
412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are
not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

TO STATE COMMITTEES AND SECTIONS:

In order to arrange a tour Eastward for National Organizer August Gilhaus, who is at present in the state of Washington, I would request that the State Executive Committees and Sections of Western and Central Western states, lying between the states of Washington and New York, communicate with me, stating what can be done in their respective states, toward utilizing his services and assisting in defraying the expenses of the tour.

The tour will be arranged as early as possible, and notification given in these columns when completed. Early replies to this notice will be appreciated by the undersigned.

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held on Wednesday, May 27th, at 28 City Hall Place. Members present: Hammer, Bruckmann, Lechner, Zimmermann, Rosenberg, Malmberg, Schwartz, Hall, Schraft. Absent: Orange, Hanlon, Archer, Kihn, Wegener and Ball. Kihn and Wegener excused. Hammer elected chairman.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

The secretary read the financial report for two weeks ending May 23rd as follows:

	Income	Expend.
May 16th.....	\$25.10	\$49.35
23rd.....	47.50	40.20

The Press Committee reported progress in Arbitration matter.

The National Secretary reported having engaged Arlington Hall for holding National Convention.

Correspondence: From Yonkers, N. Y. asking for copy of full proceedings of January session of N. E. C. Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Malmberg "that Section Yonkers be notified that matter has been disposed of by a ruling of the previous meeting of the Sub-Committee." Carried unanimously.

From Gilhaus, San Francisco, stating that he will soon go to state of Washington; giving information and making suggestions. Filed.

Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Bruckmann "that Sections and state committees of the Western and Central Western states lying between the states of Washington and New York, communicate with National Secretary as to what can be done in their respective states to utilize the services of National Organizer Gilhaus for agitation; thus helping to defray the expense of trip east; same can be arranged in August or September." Carried unanimously.

From Kephart, Pittsburgh, Pa., presenting grievances against McConnell, stating that same have been acted on by Pa. S. E. C. and Sections in state, and that in both cases decision was in favor of McConnell, and asking that same be referred to N. E. C. for a decision. Moved by Malmberg, seconded by Zimmermann "that Kephart be informed that Sub-Committee has no jurisdiction in matter as decision of general vote in state is final." Carried unanimously.

Meeting then adjourned at 8:45 p.m.
Max Rosenberg, Sec'y.

NATIONAL CONVENTION DELEGATES, NOTICE!

All out-of-town delegates coming to the national convention of the Socialist Labor Party are requested to at once communicate with the organizer of Section New York if they desire that quarters shall be secured for them. Send along your communication, as the committee on arrangements wishes to know the exact number to be provided for.

Edmund Seidel, Organizer.

MILWAUKEE SECTION'S IMPORTANT MEETING.

Section Milwaukee will hold another important meeting SATURDAY evening June 13, at Headquarters. The special order of business is to give the delegate to the National Convention final instructions. All members without exception should attend this meeting.

Al. Schnabel,
Organizer.

UTICA AND ROME READERS OF THE WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Workingmen: We call your attention to the Outing of the Socialist Labor Party of Oneida County on SUNDAY, June 7, in Ripley's Grove, between Utica and Frankfort, Stop 5.

The time is better now than ever to spread our ideas, the hard condition under which the working class in this part of the state is suffering is severe, and every reader of our press should consider it his duty to help and fall in line and give a helping hand in the coming struggle. What we need is your help and your money to conduct the coming campaign. Come all, and bring your families and friends along. Everybody is invited. No admission; lots of fun and enough of refreshments. A good time is guaranteed.

Fred. W. Gerner, Organizer.

SOCIALISTS OF RHODE ISLAND, TAKE NOTICE.

The 14th annual excursion of the Socialist Labor Party of Providence will take place on SUNDAY, June 21, 1908, on the palatial steamer Mount Hope, to Newport, Rhode Island, and a sail around the picturesque Narragansett Bay. Leaving dock 138, Dyer St. at 9:45 a.m., passing down the east shore by Vanity Fair and Crescent Park around Nyatt Point in to Bristol Harbor, thence to Mount Hope Bay nearly to Fall River, and returning to East Passage on past the Naval Station to Newport stopping 2 hours. Returning via Dutch Island Harbor and West Passage to dock at 7 p.m. Tickets before the day of excursion Adults 35c, Children 20c. On day of excursion 45c.

Herman Kelsor,
Organizer Section Providence, S. L. P.

BUFFALO WORKINGMEN!

Comrades and Friends:—Section Erie County, S. L. P., extends to you and your friends an invitation to attend the annual 4th of July excursion around Grand Island, on the double deck barge "Twentieth Century," and steamer Argosy. Dancing on boat. Good music. Refreshments will be served at reasonable prices.

Boat will leave foot of Ferry street at 9:30 a.m. sharp. The Committee guarantees a good time to you all. The tickets will be 25 cents for adults, and 15 cents for children. Stops will be made on the island. The readers of the Daily and Weekly People are especially invited to attend. The money made at this excursion will be used for campaign purposes.

The Committee.

LOUISVILLE PARTY MEMBERS, ATTENTION!

Section Louisville opens the campaign in Kentucky next SATURDAY, June 6, evening at 7:45 o'clock, at 3rd and Market streets, with Doyle and Arnold as speakers.

All readers of The People are invited to be present. Work will be required to put our ticket on the official ballot; and the Party expects every man to do his duty.

Large crowds of workingmen are on the street every Saturday evening. Many of them are out of work, and they are ready to listen and learn.

After the open air meeting we will repair to the hall for our regular business meeting.

The Organizer.

ATTACK ALBERT RYAN.

(Continued from page 5.)

Ryan immediately afterwards started in the direction of Jerome, a mile distant, meeting the night shift coming to work on the way. The night shift did not report for work that night and operations were temporarily suspended in the shaft.

"On cross examination, Burns admitted that he applied an epithet, not generally addressed to any but undesirable citizens, to Ryan, when he picked up the piece of steel to impress on Ryan that he had better get out of the camp.

"W. V. Bradley, a hoisting engineer employed at the shaft, corroborated in part Burns' testimony. He admitted seeing Burns pick up the piece of steel and raise his left hand to push away Ryan, but did not hear any conversation on account of the noise of escaping steam. He saw Ryan stumble backwards over the hole and immediately afterwards draw a pistol, but immediately sought a place of safety out of the line of fire of the weapon and did not see what followed.

In spite of this evidence, the jury brought in the verdict of guilty.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but socialist literature.

OPERATING FUND.

The below represents contributions for the last week. If the lack of donations was being made up by subscriptions and orders for literature it would be alright, but the lack is not being made up. As we have before stated it is either donations or subscriptions and orders that will produce revenue.

H. A. Brandborg, Bearmouth, Mont.	10.00
G. Abelson, New York City ..	.50
G. Willich, Denver, Col.	1.00
Ed. Evans, Portland, Ore.	2.00
F. B. Guarnier, New York ..	2.00
C. Sperber, " " ..	1.00
O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn ..	1.00
Total	\$ 17.50
Previously acknowledged ..	2,371.57
Grand Total	\$2,389.07

ST. PAUL, MINN.

The following newsdealers sell The Weekly People:
Wm. J. Nelson, 249 E. 7th street.
Otto Geffert, 557 University avenue.
Beekman the Bookman sells and takes orders for N. Y. Labor News Co. literature.

NEW YORK S. L. P. STATE LISTS.

More Notaries Out than Ever Before—Sixty Counties to Be Covered.

The work of gathering the necessary signatures for the State ticket of the Socialist Labor Party is now in full swing. The State Executive Committee have sent out the nominating blanks in the hands of more notaries than were ever before in charge of the work. There are sixty counties in the State, and each of these must be covered thoroughly and independently of the other. As will be seen, this is a momentous undertaking, but the State Executive Committee, which is in charge of the work, expects the necessary funds to be forthcoming readily from the Sections in the State, and from the membership.

The State Committee intends putting five canvassers in New York state so as to bring this work to a quick close. It will be easily seen therefore that there is an urgent need of money to come in.

L. Abelson has already covered two counties, Sullivan and Delaware and will soon finish the third county. Others can do the work just as rapidly as they are placed, so up comrades, and do your part.

GRAND OUTING

For the benefit of our Hungarian sister organ, the "Nepakarat." The Hungarian Socialist Federation of New York, aided by various fraternal organizations, has arranged a grand Outing for SUNDAY, June 14th, at Van Cortlandt Park, commencing at 8 a.m. Tickets, 10 cents a person. As the net profits of this affair go to the official organ, our English speaking comrades should not miss the opportunity to make the undertaking a success. Take Third Ave. Elevated and purchase transfer to Tremont Ave. for West Side. Here take Jerome Ave. car to Yonkers and the Park.

THE DAILY PEOPLE POSTERS.

On May 28 I started out to place with newsdealers and others some posters advertising The Daily People. At the first place I stopped I found to my pleasant surprise that some other comrade had surpassed me in zeal as posters were already displayed there.

I then proceeded toward Wendover Avenue and left posters in several stationery stores and with newsdealers. Would they put them up? Why, certainly, only too glad to do it, and the posters would be hung up forthwith. On my way home I thought I would go back over the same route and see whether the posters were still in place, but with one exception they had evidently been removed the moment I was out of sight. I demanded the posters back from each one of them.

Continuing on my way home I offered one to the newsdealer at the corner of Third avenue and 14th street and he very amiably took out from under a bundle of papers one that he had hidden away, to prove to me that he was already supplied.

What is the reason of this? The posters are neat and attractive and simply announce the paper and its price. Similar posters may be found everywhere. Maybe the posters are too candid—they plainly state that the Daily People is a Socialist paper.

I would suggest to comrades that in distributing these posters that they make sure that they will be displayed or do not leave them. The newsdealers seem to be terrified. Barber shops and other places might be tried, but there is no use in placing posters where they won't be used. I hope that others who put out these posters will report their experiences.

Anna B. Touroff.

WITH THE ACTIVE BRIGADE

THE WORK DONE AND SOME OF THE OBSTACLES THAT HAVE TO BE OVERCOME IN DOING IT.

For the week ending May 29th, we received 76 subscriptions to the Weekly People and 33 mail subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 109. Prepaid cards sold—Winona, Minn., \$6; Boston, Mass., \$5.60; Holyoke, Mass., \$5; New Bedford, Mass., \$2.50; Houston, Tex., \$1.50.

Those sending two or more subs were:

Press Committee, Boston, Mass.	6
F. Suesman, Rockville, Conn.	4
G. J. Sherwood, St. Paul, Minn.	4
H. Eisenach, Schenectady, N. Y.	3
P. Courtenay, London, Ont.	3
G. H. Campbell, Winona, Minn.	3
H. Keiser, Providence, R. I.	2
C. Corrigan, Syracuse, N. Y.	2
G. Anderson, Denver, Colo.	2
J. U. Billings, Grand Junction, Colo.	2
O. W. Nelson, Houston, Tex.	2
W. G. Jaap, Gift Edge, Mont.	2

Labor News orders:

Minneapolis, Minn.	\$7.00
Yonkers, N. Y.	6.40
Seattle, Wash.	4.00
St. Paul, Minn.	5.00
Boston, Mass.	4.00
Panama	7.48
Vancouver, B. C.	3.50
McKeesport, Pa.	1.95
Tacoma, Wash.	1.75
Helmetta, N. J.	1.50
Goldfield, Nev.	1.00
30th and 32nd A. D.'s, N. Y.	1.00

A comrade in Batesville, Ind., writes us, somewhat ironically, that if the Weekly People was filled with such "news" as "prize fights," "dog fights," "baseball and stuff capitalistic, it might be easier to get readers for it." He has hopes, however, of getting some earnest men to subscribe. The comrade has put his finger on a sore spot—the mental degeneration of our people through the agency of the capitalist press. The comrade does not despair at all. He feels

CHILDREN'S HOUR

Dear Little Comrades:—

Aunt Annetta is out on the war-path, so guilty heads, old or young, had better protect themselves. But if the cap fits, wear it. I hope it fits so tight that you'll begin to feel uncomfortable right away.

Where are all the compositions promised us? Two were supposed to have been sent me, but the post office officials can't find them. Something's wrong somewhere.

Oh, I know you "wrote it and let papa or mamma look at it," and they did not find on it the stamp of genius, and so they would not let you send it. I know all about it, for I have often heard that story from future Socialists.

Now right here appears my war-club! Never mind about the letter or composition not suiting your parents' ideas of greatness. Show it to them, of course; get advice and help, too, from them, but for final judgment send it to the "Children's Hour," c/o Daily People, 28 City Hall Place, New York City.

One would think that genius pops out of people in a second. It does not. It requires long labor and many sad mistakes before a genius appears before the world. It is a blessing, perhaps, that the Great Men of the world keep their first attempts hidden until after they die. And then we treasure them even more, sometimes, than their greatest works. So, dearies, don't falter; write along, and that's just the work Aunt Annetta loves to do—to patch up little people's letters, compositions or stories. Write about anything that interests you. You'll find we can do something with it, and it will encourage others to try.

Send in a poem, quotation, etc., and give your opinion of it. That's easy. Don't delay, old and young, but push the good work along to the delight of Your loving

AUNT ANNETTA.

FOR YOUNG WRITERS.

Yesterday a little girl asked me what to write about for her history composition for school. Among her subjects was one "Burgoyne's Invasion." She chose that and wrote an excellent composition, as for facts. But she wasn't a Socialist, and of course missed the most important point, the valuable lesson it teaches to those who are struggling for Liberty and Independence.

Now, you little men and women of the future, who are most fortunate in

that in the race with the powers of darkness the S. L. P. will win. "Keep on the track. Continue to give us the same instructive reading that you have been giving us. Cheer up. Your work is telling," are his closing words.

We Must Cleave through All Obstacles.

The experience made by Comrade Touroff in endeavoring to place posters advertising the Daily People, as set forth in another column on this page, deserves the careful consideration of every reader of the paper. Unqualifiedly planted on the scientific principles of Socialism, uncompromising in its warfare against capitalism and its multitude of outposts, the Daily People is known and feared. In spite of furious and manifold opposition, the paper has held its own, and has beaten its way while more timid, compromising and "practical" papers have gone under. In its methods the Daily People has carried out the Party's tactics, pursuing the arduous, rugged work of the Social Revolution, honored, therefore respected and trusted by the class conscious workingmen. The paper will continue to pursue its untiring career, holding aloft the glorious banner of the S. L. P. and the integrity of its spotless career. Every reader who is in sympathy with the purposes of the Daily People can help it cleave its way through whatever barriers may be raised against it. There is a growing army of class conscious wage workers, and it devolves upon the militant Socialists to see that such men are reached by our press. Bring it to their attention—they will readily recognize it as a staff and shield and beacon, while on the other hand the growth of circulation will prove an increasing scourge to the usurping class and the outposts it maintains. Long have we of the S. L. P. borne the brunt of the fray, and well may we feel happy and proud of the task and the mission history has thrown upon us. So work, then, with fresh impetus. Push the Party Press!

Picnic and Concert

—At—

LIBERTY PARK, Evergreen, L. I.

Saturday Afternoon ^A_ND Evening June 6

For the Benefit of "DER ARBEITER," Jewish Organ of the S. L. P.

Music by Members of Local 522, I. W. W.

TICKET : : : : 15 Cents

On sale at the Club Rooms, 235 East Broadway, and office of the DAILY PEOPLE, 28 City Hall Place.

How to Reach the Park—From all Ferries, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh Bridge, take trolley or "L" to Ridgewood, transfer for Cypress Ave. car; get off at Cooper Ave. Fare, five cents.

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VERA-CASCARA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR

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Torpid Liver.

100 PILLS 25¢

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Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain.

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EVERY WAGE WORKER SHOULD READ IT.

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Subscribe through the office of

The WEEKLY PEOPLE,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

one side and the "Crazy Lukes" on the other.

UNCLE TIM.

A PUZZLE.

There's a queer garden and a queerer gardener.

Instead of using the vast fertile plains or valleys, where the sun plays in light and shadows, he chooses for his choicest plants the darkest, dampest, rankest corners of the land. Instead of giving them water from the cool, fresh springs or rushing brooklets, he lets them drink in the waters of the most stagnant, filthy, slimy puddles, filled with all sorts of disease-giving and life-killing germs. Instead of killing the different parasites which sap the bit of life in these plants, this queer gardener encourages more parasites to come and grow fat on his choice flowers and plants.

Every day this gardener goes about with a whip and beats the bushes and foliage of his garden, saying, "Bring forth more buds, more blossoms."

No sooner do these little buds appear, but he immediately sets about with various tools to nip them in the bud, casting them into the heat of the sun to wither, or the stagnant pool to rot.

The few that somehow escape his cruelty, he afterward holds up as wonders, saying, "See what beauties my methods develop. Out of so many thousands—aye, millions—I have saved for the world a few choice of choicest. Give praise unto these wonders, for out of thousands but these few survived. It is only by such methods as mine that this can be!"

What name would you give the garden, the gardener? Whom do you think are meant by the "buds"? What do you little people think of such gardeners and their methods? Write all you can about this to the "Children's Hour."

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

"The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the Australian Socialist League and Socialist Labor Party.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

Every Wage Worker Should Read It.

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Published by Workingmen
The Only STRAIGHTOUT, UNCOMPROMISING SOCIALIST PAPER circulating in Australasia.

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SOUND No Labor Skinners
SCIENTIFIC No Political Trimmers

BUT AN OUTSPOKEN ADVOCATE OF REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM.

Subscription Price (outside Australasia), \$2 per year; \$1 for six months.

Send Subscriptions to
The WEEKLY PEOPLE,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

The following five pamphlets will give the reader the ground work of the principles and tactics of the Socialist movement:

1. Socialism.
2. What Means This Strike?
3. Reform or Revolution.
4. Burning Question of Trades Unionism.
5. Socialism Versus Anarchism.

The lot with "Course of Reading" catalog sent for 25 cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York City.

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Class Struggle.
De Leon-Harriman Debate.
Historical Materialism.
Industrial Unionism.

Mark, The.
Mitchell, John, Exposed
Reform or Revolution.
Religion of Capital.

Socialism.
Socialism and Evolution.
Socialism, Utopia to Science.
Socialist Republic.

Territorial Expansion.
Trades Unionism in U. S.
Trusts, The

What Is Capital?
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